The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 29. MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 4, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,509.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.		South.
No. 2	6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4	3 37 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a. m
No. 6 arrives	8 30	No. 3 7 35 p. m
Local	8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.		South.
No. 4	8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.m
No. 6	1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8	5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p.m
Local	8 31 a. m	Local 3 45 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 08 p. m
No 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9	Daily	11 18 a. m
No 3	Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local		8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhelm's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

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GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

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Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 28 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie st: Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills,

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

CIDER. INMAN'S PERFECT PRESERVATIVE.

A thoroughly tested and wholesome preparation for arresting fermentation, enabling one to have rich, sparkling cider the year around. Has been on the market six years, and is indorsed by thousands who have used it. It thoroughly clarifies, and imparts no foreign taste. Put up in boxes designed for 32 and 50-gall. packages, retailing at 25 and 50 cts. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. INMAN BRO'S, PHARMACISTS, Akron, O.

SALESMEN WANTED

To canvass for the sale of nursery stock Steady employment guaranteed. **Salary and Expens paid or Commission.** Apply at once, stating age. Refer to this paper.
J. B. NELLIS & CO., Rochester, N. Y

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, 3½ miles southeast of Orrville, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, O.,

A Farm of 106 Acres

of choice land, with two-story brick house, bank barn nearly new, and all other necessary buildings. Also, a good tenant house and stable. Address E. WENGER, Burton City, O.

ECHOES FROM THE BLARNEY STONE,
And Other Rhymes BY W. C. R.
A new, original book of Irish dialect rhymes, full of rich humor and keen perception of the strong points of Irish character. Handsomely bound, with fine engraving of BLARNEY CASTLE on cover. $1.00 by mail or agent. CHARLES SCOTT & CO., 175 Dearborn Street, Chicago

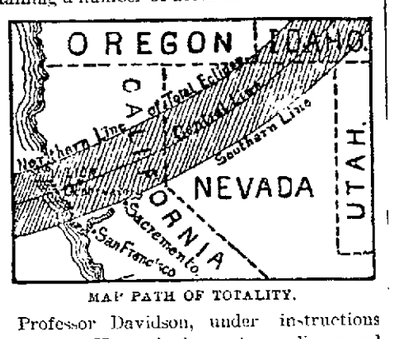
THE ECLIPSE.

Weather Favorable for Observation on the Pacific Coast.

NUMEROUS DRAWINGS AFD PHOTOGRAPHS MADE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Exact Results Are Not Known as the Negatives Have Not Been Developed. The Totality Lasted One Minute and Forty-Four Seconds—Mountains on the Moon Plainly Visible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 3.—The observation of the eclipse of the sun at Winnemucca was wholly successful. The weather throughout the day was clear. Professor Howe, with five assistants, succeeded in obtaining a number of accurate observations.



MAP PATH OF TOTALITY.

Professor Davidson, under instructions from the Howard observatory, discovered two comets near the sun. A drawing of the telescopic appearance of the corona near the south pole of the sun was obtained by J. A. Brashear, the optician of Allegheny, Pa. A drawing of the corona at the north pole of the sun was made by Mr. Van Harlingen, of the signal office. Notes of the contact were made by several of his assistants. Special series of meteorlogical observations were also made. No appreciable change in temperature was noted. Photographic negatives have not yet been developed and the results are unknown.

Several accurate observations of the shadow bands were made by Mr. Maratt. The corona was similar in general appearance to that of 1878.

Professor Pickering, of Harvard, and party, secured over fifty photographs of the eclipse at Willows, Cal., where the party was stationed. The professor telegraphs that the sun was perfectly clear during the totality. The party consisted of four observers from Harvard and about thirty local assistants. Fourteen telescopes and cameras, eight spectroscopes, besides miscellaneous apparatus were used.

The first contact was obscured by clouds. The other three were observed at a duration of of eleven and eight-tenth seconds. Eight photographs were secured with a thirteen-inch telescope, giving images two inches in diameter before enlargement. Nine were taken with an eight-inch camera. Twenty-five negatives of the brightness of the corona were secured and five to search for inter-Mercurial planets and twenty to study the sprectrum of the corona to determine its composition.

During the totality the illumination was found to be lighter than the eclipses of 1878 and 1886. The corona was similar to those of 1868 and 1878, a striking characteristic of the corona was two forked wings of light polar rays well defined.

The Pacific Coast Amateur Photographic association took observations at Cloverdale, and secured a number of negatives. The weather was favorable. The eclipse was first noticeable at 12:23. The totality lasted one minute and forty-four seconds. Just previous to the totality the cirrus clouds were all tinged with the most brilliant colors of the rainbow. Early in the eclipse Venus appeared and Mercury and other planets were plainly in view. Every phase of the eclipse was photographed by some of the party.

A party under Professor Payne from Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., took observations from an open spot on the famous ranch of Gen. John Bidwell. The party used a six-inch photograph telescope and other photograph apparatus and a two-inch zenith telescope. Nine plates were exposed during the period of totality, and six between the first and last contact observations. Sketches of the corona were made by Professor Wilson. The sky was not perfestly clear.

At Anabeim the eclipse was plainly visible. No photographs were taken, but it is claimed an inter-Mercurial planet was seen during the period of the sun's greatest obscuration. Professor Davidson camped near there and made scientific observations. The normal school observing party made observations at San Jose. The corona and prominences were looked for, but were rendered invisible by floating clouds. Venus was plainly seen with the naked eye. Among the incidents of the phenomena observed was the effect of the eclipse upon the images of the sun formed where the light shone through apertures.

Professor Wilbur W. Thoburn, of the University of the Pacific, made some observations, assisted by Professor A. H. Briggs.

During the first quarter of the eclipse the the sky was obscured by clouds, but from that on was comparatively clear. At the moment of greatest obscurity the sun was almost hidden, except a very thin crescent on the southern edge. The mountains of the moon were clearly seen outlined against the sun. Venus and Mars in conjunction were easily distinguished with the naked eye.

At the Lick observatory all that is known is contained in the following message from Professor Holden: "The eclipse was successfully observed and photographs taken here. The expedition at Hartlett Springs was perfectly successful."

At Logan, seventy miles north of Reno, Surveyor General Irish, of Nevada, and his party, in spite of cloudy skies, managed to note the time of the first and second contacts. During the totality, which lasted one minute and forty-four seconds, they secured photographs.

At Professor George Davidson's observatory in San Francisco, under the charge of Professor B. A. Marr, of the United States geodetic survey, the path of the eclipse was closely noticed.

As Seen at Washington.

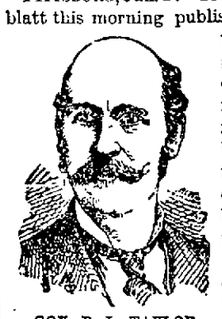
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The eclipse of the sun was observed here yesterday at the National observatory and at Georgetown college. At the latter point Rev. Father Hagen, the distinguished astronomer now in charge of the observatory at Georgetown, D. C., made his observations at sixteen minutes before sunset. Owing to the low altitude of the sun the limb was very unsteady, yet the exceptionally clear horizon allowed the first contact to be observed at four hours, thirty-six minutes and thirty-four seconds standard mean time

Fourteen Governors Write on the Subject.

AND REVIEW THE EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

They Briefly Consider the Prospects For the Present Year, Which Has a Bright Future Before It According to Each Executive Officer's Statement—The States and Territories Represented.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Pittsburger Volksblatt this morning publishes autograph letters from fourteen governors of some of the more prominent states and territories in the Union, reviewing the events of the closing year, and briefly considering the prospects for the year 1889. Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, speaks of the prosperity of the state, and closes: "The new year finds us on top of a rolling wave of prosperity that is sure and rapidly sweeping Tennessee to the front of the best states of the Union."



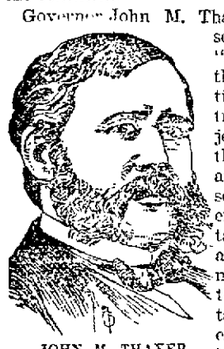
GOV. R. L. TAYLOR.

Governor Alva Adams, of Colorado, says 1888 has been the most prosperous year in Colorado's history. The population has increased over 25 per cent., the assessed wealth 20 per cent. The new year promises even greater gains. He invites new comers to "Come and aid us in building up the model state of the Union here upon the crest of the continent."



ALVA ADAMS.

Governor John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, sends the sentiment: "It is a grand thought, that the natives of other countries, who are subjects of sovereigns there, can come here and be themselves sovereigns." Governor Leslie, of Montana, says 1888 shows a marked advancement in all directions, and that Montana has the brightest and most promising outlook of any of the territories for the future. "It is on a solid basis—its onward march is steady and irresistible."



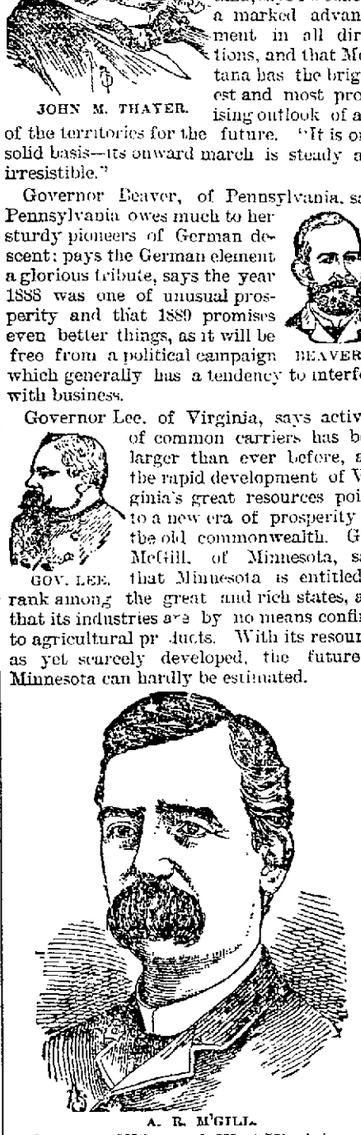
JOHN M. THAYER.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, says Pennsylvania owes much to her sturdy pioneers of German descent: pays the German element a glorious tribute, says the year 1888 was one of unusual prosperity and that 1889 promises even better things, as it will be free from a political campaign which generally has a tendency to interfere with business.

BEAVER.

Governor Lee, of Virginia, says activity of common carriers has been larger than ever before, and the rapid development of Virginia's great resources points to a new era of prosperity for the old commonwealth. Gov. McGill, of Minnesota, says that Minnesota is entitled to rank among the great and rich states, and that its industries are by no means confined to agricultural products. With its resources as yet scarcely developed, the future of Minnesota can hardly be estimated.

GOV. LEE.



A. R. M'GILL.

Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, sends a sentiment, deploring bribery at election, and hopes the new year may bring a political morality which will condemn bribery at elections, in all its forms, as one of the greatest crimes that can be committed in a government of the people. Governor Perry, of Florida, says Florida is making marvelous advancement materially, morally and educationally, and extends a hearty welcome to all good immigrants, asking no questions as to politics or religion.

GOV. E. WILLIS WILSON.

Governor Royal C. Taft, of Rhode Island, says there is a feeling of confidence in the future prosperity of the industries of his state, "Growing largely from the result of the National election, giving assurance that the principles which have so favored National growth are to remain substantially as they now are." Governor Riggs, of Delaware, says the state is prosperous and happy, and that the contentment and happiness of the nation depends on the moral and religious education of the masses which is making progress everywhere.

ROYAL C. TAFT.

Governor Gray, of Indiana, writes on Christmas, and speaks of the beneficial influences of the general observation of the day.

Gov. Moonlight, of Wyoming, condemns the wholesale gobbling up of homestead lands, and makes a strong plea for the principle of "Land for the landless." He advises most rigid economy, even at this late day, touching public lands, and to them sacredly for actual bona fide settlement.



GEN. MOONLIGHT.

Governor Eugene Semple, of Washington Territory, sends a glowing pen picture of the territory's advantages, and believes that she will be the richest commonwealth on the Pacific coast in ten years from now. She is qualified to enter the Union, he says, and demands to be admitted without other conditions than are prescribed by the constitution of the United States.



HON. EUGENE SEMPLE.

BOTH KNOCKED OUT.

Mitchell and Kilrain Prevented From Sparring in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Mitchell and Kilrain were knocked out last night by a hostile public sentiment, which developed in the form of a detail of police who had instructions to stop the sparring. The laws of Missouri prohibit prize fighting and boxing, but they have been liberally construed for the local pugilists, and a fight to a finish in public twice a week is about the usual average.

A moral wave suddenly swept over the community the moment it was announced that Kilrain and Mitchell would appear here. The newspapers called on the police commissioners to suppress the exhibition, and evidence was forthcoming to the effect that a mob had organized and rioting would result if the pugilists were allowed to appear. The mandate to stop the exhibition was then issued.

LAST SAD RITES.

The Funeral of Mrs. General Schofield Completely Arranged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Schofield have been completed. The simple and beautiful Episcopal rites will be administered over the remains at the Richmond flats this evening by the Rev. Dr. James A. Harrold, of the Church of the Holy Cross, in the presence of the family and immediate friends. Of the family there will be present Gen. Schofield, his daughter, Mrs. Andrews and her husband, Lieut. Andrews, Mrs. Carling, widow of the late Col. Carling and sister of Mrs. Schofield.

The remains will be taken on the 10 o'clock train to New York and thence over the West Shore road to West Point, and will be interred in the cemetery by the side of Gen. Schofield's eldest son. The members of the family and Gen. Schofield's personal staff, Lieuts. Bliss, Sawyer and Pitcher will accompany the remains to West Point.

Official News From Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The secretary of state has received a large mail from the United States minister to Hayti, dated December [illegible], containing information as to the condition of affairs in that island, but making no mention of the arrival of the American vessels, Galena and Yantic. Among the dispatches is a copy of the decree issued on the 10th inst. by the Legitime government closing all of the northern ports—St. Marc, Gouiires, Port de Paix and Cape Haytian—to foreign commerce provisionally. The rights of changing ports granted to Grand Saline and Fort Liberty are suppressed. Mention is made in the dispatches of a mysterious crew that arrived at Port-au-Prince on the steamship Arron. There seemed to be evidence of a plot to carry the Haytian Republic out of Port under cover of night, but it was frustrated by the vigorous action of the authorities. Dispatches from Admiral Luce were received at the navy department.

End of a Celebrated Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—All the parties interested in the Lindauer case were again assembled in Judge Prendergast's court Monday morning to participate in the final act and closing scene of one of the most remarkable litigations that ever occupied a month's time of several courts. The final act was nothing less than the offer of a settlement by Lindauer Brothers & Company of forty cents on the dollar, such compromise to extend to the unsecured or merchandise, as well as the judgment creditors. The offer was made in open court and was accepted, and that probably ends the whole business, and there has been much ado about nothing.

Our Boat Coming Back.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Dispatches from Hayti state that the United States steamship Galena left for New York yesterday, with the Haytian Republic in tow. The payment of indemnity was not enforced, but it was expected that the Washington government would send warships again if payment were not made within reasonable time. Admiral Luce's instructions, it is said, did not authorize the use of force to obtain the money, but only to take the vessel. It was reported that Hippolyte had recently won three battles.

THE STEAMER NATCHEZ.

She Strikes a Reef and Goes to the Bottom of the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The steamer Natchez, from New Orleans to Lakeport, Ark., struck a reef near Lake Providence Tuesday morning and was badly hurt. She was beached on the opposite (or Mississippi) shore and sank in nine feet of water. There was no loss of life, but the boat and cargo will prove a total loss, as there is no hope of raising her.

The Natchez was the last of seven great boats that bore that name. She was built in 1879 at the marine ways in Cincinnati, and in her construction much of the machinery of the old boat, the one that made the famous race with the Lee in 1870, was used.

The Natchez cost over $200,000, and at the time of the present accident she was valued at $75,000 and insured for $20,000 in foreign companies. The boat was the finest on the southern and western rivers, and was richly furnished. She measured 310 feet, with a beam of forty-eight, a depth of hold of ten, and her capacity as a cotton carrier was 6,100 bales.

The cargo on the Natchez at the time she sank was small, as the boat was going up stream.

STANLEY SAFE.

Little Doubt Now Entertained in the Matter.

IMPORTANT NEWS BROUGHT BY A GREEK FROM KHARTOUM.

The Mahdi's Forces Twice Defeated—German Newspapers Anticipate Peace During the New Year—Floods in France—Opposing Boulanger—Foreign.

SUAKIM, Jan. 2.—A Greek, who has just arrived here from Khartoum, whence he started two months ago, coming by way of Kassala, says that nothing has been heard at Khartoum of the fall of the government of the equatorial provinces, or of the capture of Emin Bey. On the contrary, he says that the forces of the mahdi had been twice defeated in Bahr Gazel.

The Greek also says that the Mahdists held a council on the situation and decided to withdraw the third expedition and abandon the attempt to conquer the Equatorial provinces.

Sir Francis De Winton has received a telegram from Leopoldville, as follows:

"Stanley's correspondence is detained at Stanley Falls. Cannot reach you before March. WARD."

A Revolutionary Group Formed.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Deputies Cluseret, Ferroul, Pyat and Planteau have formed a revolutionary group, dubbing themselves the Commune. They issued the bombastic manifesto declaring that the commune of 1889 will save the nation and republic by a revolution, and that its principal task is to overthrow Boulanger. The manifesto is generally ridiculed, but adds to the government's difficulty. It is reported that M. Floquet is willing to contest the vacant Paris seat against Boulanger, but M. Clemenceau opposes the proposal.

German Papers Anticipate Peace.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The leading German newspapers all express the hope and expectation that 1889 will be a year of peace. The North German Gazette says that the difference between the French and Italian governments with reference to Tunis will not have important results. The same paper praises the Servian Radicals, who, it says, showed in their action in the Skuptschina that they are capable of forming, and willing to form, a practical policy.

Germany's New Explosive.

BERLIN, Jan. 2—The new explosive has demonstrated extraordinary force at Thorn. Experts are convinced that the whole fortress system, making useless great closed fort works and necessitating movable defensive works inclosed in ironclad bulwarks. Recent fort work changes in France and Russia indicate that both of those nations have obtained knowledge of the explosive.

Priests Signing a Protest.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—One hundred and twenty priests have signed a protest against the imprisonment of Father Kennedy, who was convicted for attending league meetings. The protest avers that the league is a legal organization, and that Father Kennedy's offense is political, and not of a criminal nature.

Another Score Only.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—An attempt was made yesterday to blow up the quarters of the Conservative and Republican club. A bomb was exploded in the hall of the house, but did no serious damage. No arrests have been made in connection with the attempt.

Strength of the Germany Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Richter calculates from recent statistics, that Germany has at her disposal in the event of war an army of 3,513,416 completely drilled men, not counting the reserves and the landstrum, which is not drilled in times of peace.

How Gladstone Puts in His Time.

NAPLES, Jan. 2.—Mr. Gladstone indulges in riding and boating daily, and is the object of much attention whenever he appears in public. He was visited by Lord and Lady Dufferin on Saturday, when the party took luncheon together.

Will Not Increase Her Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—It is stated that the government has changed its intention regarding the proposed increase of the artillery strength of the army, and that no credit will be asked for that purpose during the present session of the parliament.

To Oppose Boulanger.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A Republican congress, composed of senators, members of the chamber of deputies, editors and others, will nominate a candidate for the department of the Seine to oppose Gen. Boulanger.

Christmas Greeting to the Pope.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that for the first time in years the emperor of Russia has sent a friendly Christmas greeting to the pope.

The Pope's Rights.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—At a large meeting at Liege, at which Bishop Drutreloux presided, a resolution was adopted in favor of the restoration of the temporal rights of the pope.

Important Telegragh Line.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—French engineers arrived at Warsaw yesterday for the purpose of laying a new telegraph line between Russia and China via Siberia.

Flood in France.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Heavy rains have fallen in the departments of Lozere, Gard and Bouches du Rhone. The country round about Marseilles is flooded.

Cable Flashes.

A rebellion has broken out in the Wau country in Upper Burmah.

It is reported that the rebel tribes at Handoub contemplate surrendering to the British.

American journalists, Mr. Charles A. Dana and Mr. Ballard Smith sailed from London for New York on the Normandie Saturday.

The London Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent says that there is every reason to believe that Russia and Austria have arrived at an agreement to deal with the difficulties in Servia.

Death of a Leading Educator.

STRONG, Me., Jan. 2.—Sarah R. May died yesterday, aged fifty-three. She was a leading educator in this state, and for many years conducted the Wendell institute in Farmington, Me.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENTS.

The Manufacturers' Record's Annual Review of the New Enterprises.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The Manufacturers' Record, in its annual review of the south's industrial development shows that the capital represented by new mining and manufacturing interests organized in 1888 was $168,800,000, divided as follows: Alabama, $29,413,000; Kentucky $28,800,000; Texas, $17,954,000; Georgia, $14,205,000; Virginia, $12,774,000; Tennessee, $11,159,000; Maryland, $10,670,000; West Virginia $10,114,000; Arkansas, $8,483,000; North Carolina, $7,359,000; Louisiana, $6,356,000; South Carolina, $4,813,000; Florida, $4,731,000; Mississippi, $1,968,000.

During 1888 there were organized 3,618 new enterprises, against 3,430 in 1887 and 1,575 in 1886, a total in three years of 8,623; in addition to which there were hundreds of small enterprises, such as grist mills, etc., not counted in this numeration. Reviewing the progress of the south since 1880, the Record shows that in that time 20,000 miles of railroad has been built, and that over $700,000,000 have been spent in building new roads and improving old ones.

In 1880 the south made 397,301 tons of pig iron, and in 1889 it will produce about 1,800,000 tons. In 1880 there were 6,048,571 tons of coal mined in the south, against 16,476,785 tons in 1888. Cotton mills have increased from 180 with 15,222 looms and 833,989 spindles in 1880, to over 300 mills with 38,000 looms and 1,500,000 spindles. The value of cotton goods made in the south in 1888 was nearly $50,000,000 against $21,000,000 in 1880. There are now about 160 cotton seed oil mills with about $12,000,000 invested, against forty mills in 1880.

The value of the south's agricultural products for 1888 was $800,000,000, against $571,000,000 in 1879, and the live stock is now estimated at $575,000,000, against $291,400,000 in 1887. The production of grain last year was 675,305,000 bushels, against 431,074,630 bushels in 1880.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Eight Buildings Burned at Oscar Beach, N. J.—Other Losses.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Fire at Oscar Beach last night destroyed eight buildings, the principal business block of the town. The fire originated in a defective flue in a building on Freeborn avenue, and destroyed that building, a drug store and two cottages belonging to Dr. William L. Kinmouth, and four small stores and a large cottage, owned by Mrs. A. M. Clemens, of Bristol, Pa. Four families were made homeless. The loss is $20,000, half covered by insurance.

The Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows lodges lost all their furniture and trapping. The town has no fire department, but a bucket brigade did good work. The line passing buckets was a quarter of a mile long. The fire department of Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Manasquan responded to calls but arrived too late to be of much service.

A Disastrous Fire.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 2.—A special to the Age-Herald from Decatur, Ala., says: Fire originating in Leonard's saloon, adjoining the Windsor hotel, last night, destroyed eleven new buildings, belonging to the Decatur Land company, and occupied principally by real estate and insurance agents, who lost all their office fixtures. A man named Wood, who was sleeping over Leonard's saloon, was fatally burned while trying to save his clothes. Several other persons sustained more or less serious injuries, and two of them will probably die. The new Windsor hotel was damaged by fire and water. The total loss is about $20,000; insurance, $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AGAIN AT WORK.

Congress Reassembles After an Unusually Short Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Congress assembled after a much shorter holiday recess than is usually taken. The attendance is fair and there is no reason why business should not go rapidly forward till midnight on the 3d of March, at which hour and time the life of this congress expires by constitutional decree.

There is an abundance of work for congress to do in the two months of life that remain to it, but there seems to be a general feeling that a great deal will not be accomplished.

The house of representatives will spend a great deal of time in idle talk, and there will be little to show for its efforts when the history of the session is written. There is an apparent lack of interest and responsibility about the present house of representatives which indicates an indisposition to serious work on the part of the members.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Gas and oil have been struck at Steuben county, New York.

Hugh J. Grant was installed Tuesday as mayor of New York.

Colored Catholic convention began at Washington Tuesday.

Thieves stole all the mail matter from the office at Jackson, Tenn.

John A. Mackay, the actor, has mysteriously disappeared in New York.

An unknown finely dressed young man suicided near Birmingham, Ala.

Policeman Seal was murdered by a negro in the street at Charlottesville, Va.

Charles Woerd, the watch manufacturer and inventor, died at Waltham, Mass., Tuesday.

The total loss by the Richardson drug warehouse at St. Louis is now estimated at $900,000.

Mayor Roche, of Chicago, has asked the courts for definite instructions as to the extent of his power in dealing with Anarchists.

At the Milwaukee soldiers' home Veterans Schmidt and Ruter quarreled about their war records, and the former fatally stabbed the latter.

Two pupils of the Columbus deaf and dumb asylum were drowned while skating. One of them was Jacob Reisbeck, an orphan boy from Cincinnati.

John Matthews, one of the condemned Bald Knobbers rescued from jail at Ozark, Mo., a few nights ago, has been recaptured. Wiley Matthews is still at large.

Andrew Squire, the attorney for the bondsmen of the defaulting treasurer, Thomas Axworthy, returned to Cleveland from London, Tuesday, with $160,000 of the stolen money.

The steamers Sarah and H. C. Warmoth collided on Pearl river, Miss., and the latter sunk. Mrs. Sarah Gabriel, a passenger, was drowned, and Capt. Windom badly scalded by escaping steam.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON WOMEN.

ONE OF THEM WRITES OF CAPITOL SOCIAL DOINGS.

The Winter will be as Entertaining as It is Possible to Make It—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland as Seen When Out for a Walk—Echoes from Cabinet Day. The Debutantes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.



HERE is every indication that the winter here will be quite as entertaining in every way as it is possible to make it. Nobody who has been hitherto on hospitality intent will abate one jot of his or her efforts now. On the contrary, the very fact that it is for many their last chance in high official life will create a stimulus to go out with flying colors. There will also be a long list of new people in the social field who may be depended upon to bear a fair, if modest, share, as becomes novices, in the general success.

Mrs. Cleveland is carefully arranging the social calendar for the executive mansion, and intends that her last season there shall be the gayest of all. The president is equally anxious that his administration shall close with full prestige of glory and heartily seconds his wife's efforts in this direction. He has given her a lot of rich, new gowns for the coming campaign, and it goes without saying that she will look her sweetest, for her selections have been with more thought to her own youth and with less about the position. The White House program begins on the first day of the new year, with the annual reception. This will be followed by two entertainments a week until Lent.

Mrs. Cleveland is never known to spend an entire day indoors not even in the most inclement weather. If she does not drive her team of ponies a short spin about the upper part of the city in all probability she is driven in the victoria behind the celebrated presidential team of bays down into the shopping district to partake of that mysterious amusement—overhauling shop counters—which can never be appreciated by men. If she is not driving she can surely be found walking about in the big white lot behind the executive mansion, accompanied by the dogs Kay and Hector.

The president seldom goes out of the house. Some doubters find it hard to believe that he works half as much as he is given credit., but that does not alter the facts of the case. Throughout the forenoon he has to receive a constant stream of official visitors. As soon as this tide subsides, he goes down into the east room and shakes hands with several hundred curiosity seekers and sight seers. After lunch he gets at his executive business—applications for pardons, appointments, bills to be examined, signed or vetoed, decisions upon a thousand and one controversies—and this is seldom finished before dinner. After dinner, until nearly midnight, he can be found studying, writing, reading, examining documents and attending to his personal affairs.

This week President and Mrs. Cleveland walked out of the White House and strolled unconcernedly out Connecticut avenue. There were not many people on the street, but everybody recognized the couple, and the president's silk hat was off his head half the time returning salutes. He wore dark trousers, a heavy overcoat, closely buttoned, and red tan gloves, with no stitching on the backs.

Mrs. Cleveland had a new cloak and hat, which was closely noted by all the women.

The ulster was a long tight fitting garment, of terra cotta covered broadcloth, edged at the bottom with a band of black lamb's wool. Short, double capes, edged with black cord, draped on the shoulders. The hat was a square cornered felt, in the same shade as the long ulster, and was trimmed with black ribbon and a long, gracefully curling black feather. Over her face she wore one of the new dotted net vails, put on with a fullness in front, and the whole effect was extremely becoming.

When they passed the official residence of the British Legation, which is deserted now save by a few attaches, they looked inquisitively up at it and Mrs. Cleveland must have said something amusing, for the president heartily heartily.

At the Chinese Legation, opposite Mr. Blaine's mansion, they turned back and reached home after half an hour's struggle with a brisk piercing, cold wind in their face.

Nearly all the debutantes will make their maiden bows before the Christmas bells chime.

The accepted method of launching this precious craft is via the Oolong wave. The social weather predictions service has already hung out the signal to look out for a great cyclone of teas before the White House season opens.

The debutants find their number augmented by constant additions to the list of families who are settling here for the winter and intend to introduce their young daughters to the undoubted fascination of our cosmopolitan society. Among the more prominent young ladies in the bunch is the fifth daughter of the secretary of state, Miss Nellie Bayard, who is the beauty of the family. She has been spending the Autumn in Boston with her married sister, Mrs. Warren, and will make her debut with the new year. The secretary will have a gathering of his family during the holidays.

Another cabinet bud is Miss Garland, the attorney-general's only daughter, who finished her studies last summer at the Visitation convent. She is a brunette, an unusually clever girl, with splendid conversational powers, but, like her father, is not enamored of a fashionable social life. She has made the new home which Mr. Garland bought last summer, on Rhode Island avenue, exceedingly attractive to her friends.

The wife of the chief justice has a notable group of young ladies to assist her this winter. Her two elder daughters are her step children, and have often spent the winters here with their friend, Miss Breckenridge. The next two girls are seeing the charms of official life this winter for the first time.

Another debutante in the supreme court families is Miss Harlan, the youngest daughter of Justice and Mrs. Harlan. The Misses Preston, Miss Milley and Miss Rose, daughters of the Austrian minister, are also to make their first bow in the diplomatic circle. They are charming girls—Miss Rose one of the beauties of the season. Mrs. Preston has not yet decided what form to give their debut.

Miss Grace Black, daughter of the pension commissioner, will be introduced before the season begins. Senator Quay's eldest daughter, who is still at her books, and whose piebald pony is the admiration of the town, will be allowed occasional peeps into the gayeties, but will probably not make her formal debut.

Our ladies are still gossiping about "Cabinet Day." The afternoon receptions were gay and brilliant affairs indeed. The Misses Bayard were the only ladies not receiving.

Mrs. Dickinson's reception was unusually large, it being the first time she has received this winter. Justice Field, on his way to call at Mrs. Dickinson's, met the postmaster-general and brought him home with him, so that he assisted for the first time at one of his wife's receptions. Mrs. Dickinson wore a trained gown of black satin, with the bodice of black lace and jetted trimming.

Mrs. Whitney's grand ball room was thronged during the afternoon with constantly changing groups of visitors. She wore a superb gown of Irish point over pink satin. As is the custom at the Whitneys' house, bowls of bon bons were numerous in the room. Secretary Whitney sat and drank tea with some old friends, as the visitors became fewer.

Mrs. Justice Miller escorted the wife of the Japanese minister, Mme. Mutsu, the round of the cabinet calls. Mme. Mutsu is very pretty and is greatly admired. She is far prettier than most of the American girls here and is easily the leading beauty of the diplomatic circle. After the reception the secretary had a few of his friends stay to dinner, at which Mme. Potestad aided Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. Fairchild had a charming group of to meet her callers. Mrs. Lincklaen, her mother, was an attractive conversationalist for those who lingered longest. Miss Grace Denio Litchfield, of Boston, who has taken a house here for the winter, and Miss Howe, of Cazenovia, who is her guest and a cousin of Mrs. Fairchild: assisted her. Miss Litchfield is the well known writer of poetry and short stories, and looks forward to an insight into fashionable life at the capital with peculiar interest. Mrs. Fairchild wore black lace over blue silk.

Mrs. Endicott received her guests most graciously in a dress of black brocade, and introduced each caller to her niece, Miss Payson, who sat behind a massive tea service in one corner of the second drawingroom. The secretary of war sat upon the central divan in the room and chatted with his friends who came in. Mrs. Endicott was several times complimented on the happy incident which gave her so charming a young lady as Miss Payson to fill the vacancy made in her drawing room by the departure of Mrs. Chamberlain.

Some of the biggest social meets of this early season will be at the fairs and entertainments for charity. The Garfield hospital was the beneficiary of the first, which occurred yesterday and today.

The ladies interested in the great dinner annually given to the poor children by the Christmas club hold meetings nearly every day, at which Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, presides. Miss Mollie Vilas is the president of the organization of children who nominally give the dinner, which will take place this year Dec. 29, at the National Rifle armory. The president and Mrs. Cleveland, and, in fact, everbody here look in at this dinner and enjoy the appetites exhibited by the little waifs.

Another entertainment of great spectacular beauty will be given in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital on the 27th and 28 of December, matinee performances at the National Theater. The ladies interested in this are the same who so successfully presented the Kirmiss and the Shakespearean pantomime in former years. This time they will give a pantomime made up from the bewildering and fantastic scenes in the best known fairy tales, in which over one hundred big and little people will take part. All the Mother Goose melodies will be sung and acted, and a series of heroic statues will be presented. One of the leading scenes, "The Sleeping Beauty," will have forty-eight persons in the cast, ranging from tiny tots up. This will be under the direction of Miss Janet Richards, assisted by Mrs. Lowis Clephane.

Among the ladies interested in the management are Mrs. E. B. Youmans, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Baber and Mrs. Wilcox. The whole affair is under the direction of Mr. G. B. Bartlett, of Concord, Mass., and it promises to be, without exception the leading event of the holiday season.

Of course we are all looking forward to a brilliant inauguration and some to the enjoyment thereof. The committee is working hard and the ball it is needless to say will be one of the great events of the local social season.

X.

Use Your Own Legs.

You who, in these days of vehement bustle, business and competition, can still find time to travel for pleasure alone; you, who have yet to become emancipated from the thraldom of railways, coaches and saddle-horses, patronize, I exhort you, that first and oldest established of all conveyances, your own legs.

Think on your tender partings nipped in the bud by the railway bell; think on the coachman's detested voice that summoned you, famishing, from a good dinner-table, think of luggage confided to extortionate porters, of horses casting shoes and catching colds, of cramped legs and numbed feet, of vain longings to get down here, and to delay for a pleasant half hour there; think of all these manifold hardships of riding at your ease, and the next time you leave home, strap your luggage on your shoulders, take your stick in your hand, and set forth, delivered from a perfect paraphernalia of incumbrances, to go where you will, how you will, the free citizen of the whole travelling world!

Thus independent, what may you not accomplish?—N. Y. Ledger.

OSCAR II., king of Sweden, stands six feet two inches in his stockings, is well proportioned, and has gray hair and short full beard. He is a gifted orator, and is a poet and musician as well.

NEBRASKA has its Paradise Valley, Milk River, Honey Creek, Thunder Canyon, Lightning Fork, Doughnut Prairie, Baker's Reef and Cake Basket Precinct. For variety and style of product this commonwealth has no rival.

HOW THEY COUNT.

The War Caused Disputes and Forced a Reform.

FROM LINCOLN TO HARRISON.

The Issue in 1864—Louisiana and Tennessee Rejected—The Difficulty in 1868-69. The Curious Complication of 1873. "Three Votes for Greeley"—The Crisis of 1876-77—The Law of 1887—Settled at Last.

The presidential election of 1864 occurred under circumstances for which no provision whatever had been made by the constitution. A civil war was raging. Eleven states had nominally withdrawn from the Union, but one of these states and very large sections of two others were within the lines of the national army, and these had assumed to act as states within the Union. Accordingly the subject was introduced in the house on the 19th of December, 1864, and soon after a prolonged debate began on a formal resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, rejecting the votes of the eleven states included in the proclamation of the president in 1861 declaring a state of war. Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, suggested, and it was the old suggestion, that the matter could not properly come up until the two houses had met in joint convention.

The result was that Mr. Wilson's resolution was adopted. The debate in the senate turned upon the cases of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, ably pointed out the dangers and the almost criminal neglect of previous congresses, especially that of 1857. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, condensed the whole philosophy of constitutional construction into these sentences:

"A clause in the constitution declares that congress shall have the authority to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect every one of the granted powers. The power to count the votes is given by the constitution. The mode of doing it is not prescribed by the constitution; hence it is clearly constitutional and proper for congress to carry into effect the granted powers of the constitution by passing laws to count the votes. If it were not so we should have revolution at every presidential election."

This reasoning was substantially accepted, and the general resolution excluding eleven states was agreed to by 29 to 10. On the 8th of February, 1865, the joint convention sat as before. The vice president opened the certificates and handed them to the tellers. They counted, handed up the lists and the vice president announced each state in its order and then the totals. Louisiana and Tennessee were suggested by members, but no action was taken. The result was: For Lincoln, 212; for McClellan, 21.

In 1869 a still more serious question arose, as some of the southern states had been restored to full standing in the Union and others had not, and in February, 1865, the twenty-second joint rule of the two houses had been adopted as follows:

"If, upon the reading of any such certificates by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer, the senate shall thereupon withdraw"—the rest providing as in the twenty-third rule, above quoted.

When the convention of the two houses met, Feb. 10, 1869, a somewhat disorderly scene occurred and the senate retired. They debated separately and reconvened. There was still some disorder, but the result was that the votes of Virginia and Texas were rejected outright and the vice president, somewhat arbitrarily, as members of the house charged, announced the vote of Georgia alternately thus: For Grant, 214; for Seymour, 80 with the vote of Georgia, or 71 without. Thus the case of Georgia in that instance was settled contrary to joint rule 22. No sooner had the senate retired than the Hon. Benjamin Butler opened debate on a proposition practically censuring the senate, and this debate was continued for some time with great heat and acrimony. Mr. Butler charged that the vice president had overridden and insulted the house. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, made an elaborate and very able argument that by the constitution the vice president had a right to decide, but he admitted that the power was dangerous, and that the constitution should be changed and a better method of deciding the disputed votes adopted. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, urged immediate action, but, as on the previous occasion, the same plea prevailed that it made no difference whether the vote of the state was counted or not, and it was again postponed to a more convenient season.

In 1872 there were several peculiar complications. Horace Greeley, the Democratic candidate, having died, and the state of Georgia having cast three of her electoral votes for him, it was decided that votes for the dead could not be counted. There were questions as to Texas and two separate returns from Louisiana—an ominous forecast of what was to come. It was then acknowledged in both houses that there was no tribunal in state or nation to try the right of an elector. Any other officer in the United States could be cited by quo warranto; even the president of the United States, it was claimed, might have his title thus questioned and tried, but for an elector there was no court of last resort. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, suggested that congress ought to vest that power in the supreme court.

On the 12th of February, 1873, the two houses met, the vice president presiding. Questions were raised. They separated under the twenty-second joint rule, met, raised other questions and separated again, both houses arguing at some length and with considerable acrimony. The final result was that the votes of Arkansas and Louisiana were excluded outright, as were the Greeley votes of Georgia. The result was: For Ulysses Grant, 286; for Greeley, 3, excluded; for B. Gratz Brown, 18; for Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; for C. J. Jenkins, of Georgia, 2, and for David Davis, of Illinois, 1.

The country was for the first time profoundly stirred over the possible dangers of a disputed election. Congress was again inclined to neglect it; but there was one man whose voice now seemed solemnly prophetic—one man who seemed to foresee the dangers of neglect, and who urged it during the ensuing four years at every convenient season. This was Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, who introduced a bill covering the entire ground and opened debate on it by a general historical statement in which he showed, citing the annals of congress down to that time, that states might choose presidential electors in any way that seemed to them good; that in 1824 the legislatures of Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, New York and Vermont chose them; that South Carolina maintained that practice till the beginning of the war, and yet no state had provided for the decision of any contest. He further showed that the method of counting the vote had been changed so frequently and in some instances exercised so arbitrarily that the precedents were of no value and that it must be held as a casus omissus in the constitution, pointing out that, in 1797 John Adams, as vice president, opened the votes which made him president; that in 1801 Jefferson did the same; in 1821 Vice President Tompkins the same; in 1837 Mr. Van Buren the same, and in 1841 Richard M. Johnson, as vice president, counted the votes for his re-election to that office as against Mr. Tyler, while in 1861 Mr. Breckinridge counted the votes for himself as a candidate for the presidency.

"Therefore," said Mr. Morton, "it is clear that the framers of the constitution did not contemplate that the president of the senate should exercise any discretionary or judicial powers in determining between the votes of two sets of electors or upon the validity or sufficiency of the record of the votes of the electors in any state; but that he should perform the ministerial act of seeing the two houses were witnesses and to make a record." This and similar declarations on that side of the house returned to plague the inventors a few years later.

Senator Morton next proposed a radical reform. Preferring that the people should elect by popular vote, but admitting that it was impracticable, he proposed to come as near as possible to it by dividing each state into as many districts as it had electoral votes, the people choosing as they do members of congress. If there was a failure to choose a majority then the senate and house were to sit in joint convention, each member having one vote, so that their number would be just equivalent to the number of electors in the college.

Early in 1875 Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced his much disputed bill, which passed the senate, but was not acted upon in the house. Its main provision was that the houses should separate and debate on any disputed return, but the vote of any state should not be rejected unless both houses agreed thereto, thus reversing joint rule 22. Further, that if there were two returns from one state, only that should be counted on which both houses agreed; if they did not agree, neither vote should be counted. All this has been obviated by the act of 1887, making the state courts the final judges.

In 1876 there were 184 uncontested electoral votes for Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat; 165 uncontested votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, and twenty in dispute, viz.: The eight of Louisiana, the seven of South Carolina, the four of Florida, and one of the three of Oregon. And this last furnished the only gleam of comedy that lightened the gloom of that winter of anxiety and discontent. The Republicans cast an unquestioned majority of the popular vote in Oregon, but as one of their candidates for elector was a postmaster and therefore ineligible, Governer Grover, of that state, issued the certificate to his Democratic opponent, Mr. Cronin. The net result was a national laugh, a deal of bad poetry, and many execrable jokes about "Cronin's nose."

In the three southern states in dispute extraordinary powers had been conferred on "returning boards." In canvassing the votes and making the final count they were authorized to "throw out" the votes of any precincts where there had been fraud or terrorism, and this power they exercised so liberally as to reverse the result first apparent on the face of the returns.

For three months papers and people disputed the matter.

At first the Republicans claimed the right of the vice president to decide between the disputed returns, and the Democrats insisted upon the power of the house to reject the vote of a state; but both claims were soon seen to be untenable. As the twenty-second joint rule had not been readopted by this congress, it was held to be not in force; and thus there was no rule binding congress, and neither law nor precedent to fit the case. At various times during the long and heated debate it was proposed that the matter should be determined by lot, that the president of the senate should serve as chief executive till a new election could be held, that there should be a compromise, one party taking the presidency and the other the vice presidency, and that the decision should be submitted to the supreme court of the United States. But, at the last minute almost, the two houses agreed upon the celebrated electoral commission.

For this body the senate chose Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen, Republicans, and Messrs. Bayard and Thurman, Democrats; the house chose Messrs. Payne, Hunton and Abbott, Democrats, and Messrs. Garfield and Hoar, Republicans, five of each party. The supreme court appointed from its membership Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field, two of each party, who were "supposed to act impartially." All then depended on the fifteenth man, the member of the supreme court to be chosen by these four. They made no secret of the fact they preferred Justice David Davis, of Illinois, and such had been the general expectation when the commission was provided for; but on the very day the bill passed congress he was elected United States senator by the legislature of Illinois, and the four judges of necessity chose Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley.

Much was said of the lofty impartiality with which such a commission of statesmen and eminent judges would act. The outcome was interesting. On every vital issue the division stood "eight to seven." Every disputed vote was awarded to Mr. Hayes, and so the final count was declared to be: For R. B. Hayes, 185; for S. J. Tilden, 184.

As a fitting sequel to this curious chapter of our history President Hayes soon withdrew the Federal troops from Columbia and New Orleans; several colored members in each legislature were persuaded to go over to the rival legislatures, these bodies, being thus Democratic, straightway reversed the decision of the returning boards, and the state governments were declared Democratic on the same evidence on which the presidential vote had been declared Republican. The case of Mr. Packard, of Louisiana, excited peculiarly savage criticism, as he had received some 7,000 more votes than the Hayes electors; yet they were taken and he was left.

One excellent result followed. Senator Edmunds perfected a bill providing for all contingencies, which became a law Feb. 3, 1887, with little opposition, and is now in force. It leaves the choice of electors and settlement of all disputes with the states; the latter by appeal to the supreme court of the state, as in any other case of a disputed office; the action of the court is final, but one certificate of the choice of electors can reach the president of the senate, and that must be counted. Congress no longer has any power of decision. The electors meet on the second Monday in January, instead of the first Wednesday in December, as heretofore. On the second Wednesday in February the two houses of congress count the votes as heretofore and the vote is counted. It may be said with confidence, therefore, that the long dispute is ended and that there will be no more trouble until some contingency shall arise which human wisdom cannot foresee.

J. H. BEADLE.

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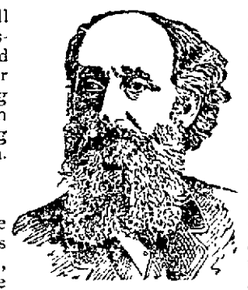
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WEAKNESS.

On account of the intimate connection of these diseases with the stomach, brain, heart and liver, through the sympathetic spinal system of nerves, the diagnosis or locating of her diseases becomes the more difficult. Thus as a symptom of her diseases she may have neuralgic

HEADACHE,

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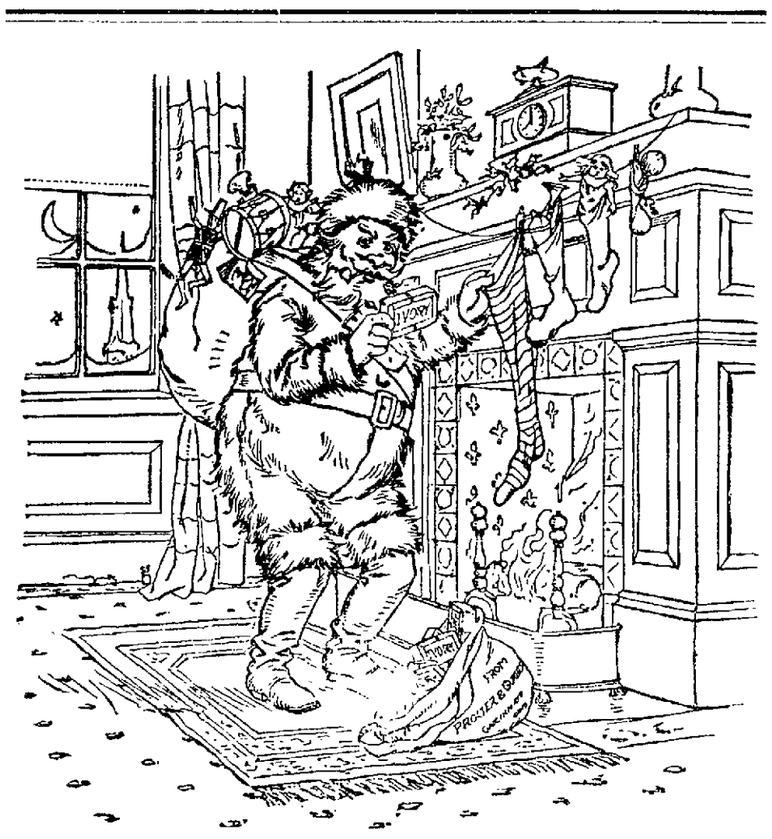
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MRS. LOUIS ELROTH, Wabash, Ind.

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"I've traveled through the sleet and snow,
Across the country high and low,
To fill the stockings small and great
That here in line my coming wait.
In creeping baby's tiny hose
The india rubber rattle goes;
A handsome doll, with staring eyes,
Will much the little miss surprise;
And what will more delight the boys
Than musket, drum or bugle toys?
And now, before I climb the flue,
I'll bear in mind the mother true,
Who works so hard by day and night
To keep the clothing clean and white,
And in her stocking, long and wide,
Some cakes of IVORY SOAP I'll hide."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BUSINESS.

THE ANNUAL TRADE REVIEW.

Showing Prosperity in all Lines of Trade, with Plans and Probabilities for the Coming Year—The Striking Growth of the Massillon Coal District in the Past Year.

For a number of years with every recurring New Year's day, THE INDEPENDENT has set about to obtain some information from the men whose capital and enterprise in so great a measure sustain the city. With state officers whose duty it is to collect with accuracy and detail every fact connected with labor, the fruit of whose work is availed by this paper with the appearance of every such publication, the gathering of such statistics independently would be useless The effort has been, as always, to gather information from the leading men of Massillon with regard to the past and the present. Some are not represented who should be, and minor industries are not mentioned. This statement is made because THE INDEPENDENT has equal friendliness for every institution in the city which adds to it in any way.

THE MASSILLON COAL DISTRICT.

The mineral deposits about Massillon, forming a seemingly inexhaustible source of wealth, are too little taken into account as a factor in our business interests. The Massillon coal district, a phrase which to us carries only a geographical idea, conveys to the geologist another signification. The Massillon district is recognized by certain individualities which stamp its coal far above that of any territory in Ohio. With 61.40 per cent. fixed carbon. 32.90 per cent. volatile matter, 4.10 per cent. moisture and 1.60 per cent. ash, it heads the list of bituminous coals; and is quoted at from one to two dollars a ton higher in every market, than any others, with perhaps two or three exceptions. From Maine to California, "Massillon Coal" is as familiar to the coal dealers as Pullman cars are to the public. It should be no small matter for gratification that the field shows no sign of exhaustion; on the contrary new beds have been discovered, and at least five new mines have been opened or are now being opened, since the report one year ago. The total number of men employed in the district is officially put at 1876, and the wages paid amount to from twenty-five to seventy five thousand dollars every two weeks. The mines mentioned below comprise the Massillon district proper, and do not take into consideration the "hill" mines in this vicinity, in some of which Massillon capital is invested.

The Ridgway Burton and Fox Lake Coal Companies, both owned principally by J. P. Burton, and controlling the Clover Hill, Palermo, Hernbrook, and Clinton mines are elsewhere mentioned by Mr. Burton.

The West Massillon Coal Company operates two mines, with a total capacity of 625 tons daily, employing 220 persons, paying out $13,000 a month with fair work.

The Youngstown Coal Co. operates the Youngstown and old Willow bank mines, and has a daily output of 200 tons.

The Beaver Run Coal Company, capital stock $60,000, operates Beaver Run mine, near Navarre, capacity 250 tons, average monthly wages with fair work $5,000, number of hands, 150.

The Sippo Coal Company, capital stock $40,000, operates Sippo mine No. 3, and with fair work pays $5,000 monthly.

The Massillon City Coal Company operates new mine near East Greenville.

The Elm Run Coal Company operate the mine of the same name—one of the big ones.

The Howells Coal Company and Pigeon Run Coal Company are both controlled by A. Howells. The mines operated are the Anderson, Camp and Pigeon Run.

The Warwick Coal Company, capital stock $40,000, has just about got its new mine, on the Lutz farm, in running order.

The Darke Coal Company, capital stock $10,000, is also just about ready to ship.

The Massillon Central Coal Company has its mine on the Wendling farm well under way.

To properly mention the prospects and prospectors would occupy too much space. The future will witness interesting developements.

J. P. BURTON.

J. P. Burton, of Ridgway Burton & Company, Fox Lake Coal Company, and many others, says: "Our business through 1888 has averaged as large and produced as satisfactory results as in 1887, although in the early months of 1888 there seemed to be a probability of an important reduction in the duty on pig iron through the Mills tariff bill—the price of pig iron dropped about $1 50 per ton. After it seemed certain that the tariff bill, making important reductions in iron and other products manufactured largely in the United States, would not pass the senate, pig iron advanced in price and gained all that it had lost in the early part of the year. We have made important improvement in our iron furnace plant, through which we have increased the daily out-put over thirty per cent., or from turning out sixty tons daily to over eighty tons; can now produce nearly thirty thousand tons annually; have sold all the pig iron the furnace turned out and have a demand for more than we can produce; also all the black band iron ore our mines can produce. We have opened one coal mine in the Massillon district, "Clover Hill," on the Shisler farm, at a cost including railroad siding to the C., A. & C R. R., of fifty-three thousand dollars. This mine is now in good form to produce four hundred tons daily, and together with our other three mines in the Massillon district, can take out and place on cars, two thousand tons of lump coal daily. Throughout the greater part of 1888 we have employed in the iron, iron ore and coal business over one thousand men daily, and believe the business of 1889 will be fully equal to that of 1888 and probably greater. We will probably open one more mine in the Massillon district this year, partly for the purpose of having a well organized mine on each railroad, to reach the dealers at every important point without paying extra charges for transferring from one road to another. I think all the conditions which usually guide business men in forming an opinion are in favor of a very large business for the coming year."

ANTHONY HOWELLS.

Anthony Howells, president of the Howells Coal Company, states that while the coal trade in the early fall was quite brisk, the month of December shows a decrease of almost one hundred per cent. In October, 1888, their pay roll amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars, in December, from twelve thousand to fourteen thousand dollars. They now employ in their various mines about three hundred men. The only mine opened during 1888 was the Anderson. They have now no new mines in prospect.

RUSSELL & CO.

J. W. McClymonds, president of Russell & Co, talked very entertainingly for some time this morning about their business concerns, especially the engine trade. The firm has built between six and seven hundred engines in the last twelve months, of which one hundred were stationary of from fifty to three hundred horse power. While the total number of engines turned out in past years has closely approached this figure, reckoning the horse power, the totals are widely different. The Russell automatic engine is firmly established now, and is classed among the half dozen standard makes of the country. It is especially adapted for electric lighting the majority now in use being owned by electric light companies. It is bound to become the leading feature of the business, and the trade is in some respects more pleasant than any other. The firm feels like going conservatively in its other lines in order to be able to better attend to the engine business. Considerable building has been done in the past year, and the tracks have all been changed, so as to economize to the utmost the handling of material. Definite plans for future additions have not been adopted, but as no recent year has passed without an increase of some sort, 1889 is not likely to prove an exception. There are not more than four hundred men now on the rolls, but the contracts for stock are all made, and the force will be increased as rapidly as possible. As many as six hundred and fifty hands are employed at times.

HESS, SNYDER & CO.

F. H. Snyder, of Hess, Snyder & Co., confided to a reporter his belief that the business of 1889 would exceed that of the past year—and 1888 was an exceptionally good year for his firm. In 1888 this establishment added a new heating stove and a full set of a new cooking stove, running complete through the different grades, to the two hundred various designs already manufactured. Sixty five men find employment in their works, and the bi-monthly pay roll amounts to something over two thousand dollars.

JOSEPH CORNS & SON.

The senior member of the firm is conservative in outlining his opinion of the new year. The crop determines the railroad business, and that affects the iron business. The railroads this year have made no money, even the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have lost heavily, and it is too early to forecast the next crop. The groundwork is laid, however, for a good year's business- a safe business with no element of "booms," which were not healthy, leading to over production and over building, and therefore to eventual depression. The Massillon rolling mill would undoubtedly give steady employment to its one hundred and twenty hands throughout 1889 though orders were now lighter than they had ever been at the present season. The product consists exclusively of shapes and specialties in refined iron, which find a market when the general market is quiet. The average pay amounts to eight thousand dollars per month.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Should the Continental cigar factory be eliminated from consideration, Massillon would still be quite a cigar manufacturing town. Mr. F. R. Shepley says that the business of 1888 shows some improvement over that of 1887. He turned out three hundred and ten thousand cigars last year. He gives employment to ten hands, and his pay roll amounts to forty-five hundred dollars annually. Deutsch & Buran employ seven men, whom they pay forty-five dollars per week. Max Dagenbach has five men in his employ, who earn forty-five dollars a week. Sibia & Kettl have three men at work, whose wages will amount to twenty-four dollars a week. F. J. Hoch gives employment to five men, whose weekly wages amount to forty dollars. He reports business good. Mrs. Graf reports a good business, but is now working a light force.

AMONG THE GLASS HOUSES.

David Reed says that Reed & Co. who operater two factories, have been running to their fullest capacity during the 10 months of the past year, which comprise the season. Forty thousand gross of bottles were sent out from their works in 1888,—about 28,000 bottles a day. The amount of wind expended in producing this number of bottles is not easily estimated. One-hundred and seventy-three men and boys are employed by this firm, and altogether receive over $2,000 per week, as compensation for their services.

S. R. Wells, proprietor of the Massillon Window Glass Works, reports a very active business for the year that is past. Their capacity has been thirty-five thousand boxes of glass per year, fifty square feet to the box, and the capacity has been crowded to the utmost Sixty-five men employed in this establishment earn $1,200 per week. This industry, as well as other glass works, lie idle two of the summer months.

THE MILLS.

The milling business has been rather light with all the Massillon mills. The Sippo Valley and Massillon City have such a large capacity that they depend upon the general markets, and their story is contained in the daily reports. The outlook is much better than it was a year ago.

PETER SAILER.

Peter Sailer, the proprietor of the Continental cigar factory, states that the cigar business has been unsatisfactory during 1888. He is now surrounded by new conditions, has contracted with expert salesmen and will enter into 1889 with the definite purpose of having five hundred hands on his pay roll within eighteen months, and a manufacturing capacity of twelve million cigars a year. He will not move his establishment to the new building on Charles street until April or May. The remodeling of the present factory into a hotel will then be commenced. Another story will be added, surmounted by a modern roof, and the whole exterior will be made imposing. The partition walls of the first floor will be removed, and the office, reception, reading and dining rooms will be arranged after the best standards. A grand stairway will be built, and a passenger elevator, also.

S. A. CONRAD.

S. A. Conrad is largely interested in mining manufacturing and the hardware business, treated of elsewhere. He is also the owner of the Hotel Conrad property. Important changes will be made in that building in the spring. In brief, they include a tearing out of most of the first floor partitions, and better arrangement of the office A plate glass front will be put in, and the entrance improved. The improvement will probably be carried higher up, also.

JAMES R. DUNN.

James R. Dunn finds that his prediction one year ago of an improved real estate business was fulfilled, although the year 1880 was not all it should have been. From the local and general surroundings he was sure that 1889 would be very much better than 1888. The influences governing the business elsewhere were at work here. On this point he produced a letter from his Kansas City agent, who wrote, "While my Democratic heart did not swell with pride in the glorious victory of the G. O. P. I would not allow my Jacksonian views to obscure the fact that K. C. is better without any monkeying with the tariff."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Massillon Paper Company last year made several important improvements in the machinery used by it that materially increased its facilities, enabling it to augment the out-put at least twenty-five per cent. An extra boiler, new paper machines and drying cylinders were among the additions to the machinery. They run twenty-four hours every day and in that time turn out three and one half tons of paper. Mr. Silk, president of the company, considers the prospects for 1889 very favorable. Forty-five men are employed, to whom they pay in the aggregate three thousand dollars per month.

J. S. Coxey's stone quarry gives employment to forty men, who of late have been working night and day. Sand for glass and block stone are the specialties. The average sum paid out every two weeks is seven hundred dollars.

The Massillon Fire Brick Company has works northwest of town employing thirty-five hands, with a capacity of seven million bricks a year. Every grade is manufactured and sold from the company's headquarters in Pittsburg.

The Massillon Bridge Company and the Warthorst Stone Company are two concerns, reports of which are not ready. This is a matter of regret, as they would prove interesting and show the practical results of great energy.

Conrad, Dangler & Brown employ thirteen men, but, having been in business less than a year, cannot make a comparative statement.

CAN HE BE A CHRISTIAN

IF A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN?

The Rev. Dr. Bailey Preaches an Interesting Sermon Upon This Subject.

The Second Presbyterian church was crowded Sunday morning, when the Rev. Dr. Bailey preached upon the subject suggested to him by a member of his congregation, "Can a man be Successful in Business and be a Christian"

"Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another. Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord."—Romans, xii, 9-10. "And that ye study to be great and to do you own business; and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you; that ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing"—I Thessalonians, iv, 11 12. These verses formed the text of Dr. Bailey's remarks. That there was anything in Christianity opposed to business law he denied, and on the contrary the only business laws recognized among all business men were not only the teaching of Christianity but also of common morality, the violation of which would endanger the standing of any one, under any possible circumstances. Honesty, truthfulness and equity were the three fundamental principles of all business. To break them might prevent success, it could not bring it about. The universality of these precepts was so established that their most flagrant offender himself required his fellow men to obey them. A persistent refusal to follow these fixed laws would produce failure in time and lower respect for the offender—a greater punishment than loss of wealth, for it was still true that "a good name is more to be desired than great riches."

The laws of business being also a part of the moral code, it was as ridiculous to inquire "Can a successful business man be honest" as "Can a successful business man be a Christian?" Taking the case of two upright men who had always followed the common law of business and were not Christians, Dr. Bailey illustrated by supposing that one finally became a believer. What change, he asked, must he make in his manner of conducting business to conform it to his new faith? None, if the premises were correct. What was right before was still right; if anything was wrong it had been wrong before, wrong not alone as a matter of Christianity, but as a matter of business. "If a man cheats me once it is his fault; if he cheats me twice it is my fault." This was an old proverb showing how unalterably opposed to wrong-doing the primary law of business was.

Dr. Bailey threw out of consideration the cornering of markets, stock jobbing, and so on, refusing to characterize them as businesses in any legitimate sense. Such practices were all species of gambling no better than betting on horse races, elections, or the turning of a wheel. These latter devices for winning gains were vicious gambling schemes contrary to the law of business and the law of God, whether conducted for private ends or for church purposes. He deeply deplored that some churches did resort to such means, and he denounced them in the strongest language.

The successful business men of the country, recognized as such in every sense, the solid people of every community, were Christians, and were up-holders of honesty, truthfulness and morality. Look right at home, were the men of Massillon who had reached opulence to be considered in connection with chicanery of any sort? Were they not good Christians and good men? That a good business man could be a good Christian, was evidenced by the fact that the most successful nations in the world were the Christian nations.

THE OHIO MINERS

Will Terminate their State Organization.

Joan McBride, president of the Ohio Miners' Association, has issued notification that the annual State convention of the Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association, will be held in Druid Hall, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1889. The basis of representation will be one vote for every twenty miners represented.

The work of the convention will be to wind up the affairs as the State association; to organize District No. 10 of the National Progreisive Union; to adopt laws for the government of the district; to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to select delegates to represent the State at the joint convention of miners and operators, to be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., in February, 1889

All mine organizations now attached to the State association should send delegates to aid in placing good men in charge of the new organization. All mines now under the jurisdiction of the K. of L., and those mines not now organized, the miners of which are in favor of joining the National Progressive Union, should also send delegates to participate in forming the District Union, which is to take the place of the association.

The Gun Club.

The meeting of the Gun Club yesterday afternoon was poorly attended, but the score was good. Out of twenty-five single rises David Reed broke 24 birds, F. A. Brown 16, and J. Lutz 23,

A MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE.

Koontz Brothers Purchase Taylor Clay's Foundry.

Peter and John Koontz, both familiar in Massillon as responsible pushing men, have leased, with the privilege of purchase, the Taylor Clay foundry buildings on West Tremont street They will take possession of the new establishment in April next and will at once equip it with all the new wood working machinery needed for a contracting business on a large scale. They expect to employ from fifteen to twenty hands in the mill proper at the start The conversion of an institution operated now in a very small way into one employing many hands and likely to double its force in six months, is a bright sign, showing that Massillon is growing at a rapid rate and that the growth will be at the hands of Massillon capital and enterprise

"Thus am I doubly armed—my death and life,
My bane and antidote are both before me!
Whether to sit at one sufficing with neuralgia
Or buy one bottle of Salvation O.!

The railroad miners of Western Pennsylvania, at a delegate meeting representing nine thousand men, held in Pittsburg on the 20th inst., decided to join the Miners' National Progressive Union. Most of them were members of the Knights of Labor, and their desertion will be a hard blow to the District Assembly.

Do you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum or other humors? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

Birmingham (Ala.) papers advise laboring men to give that place a wide berth, unless they have a certainty of a situation.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this County. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessently and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luthe Lutz." Thus write W.C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Z. T. Balizly's Drug Store. 2

A company with a capital of two and one half million dollars has been organized and will develop the mineral wealth of one hundred and thirty six thousand acres of land along the line of the Kentucky Union railroad.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The largest coal dock in America will be built at West Superior, Minn. It will have dock frontage of nearly nine thousand feet, and tracks with a storage capacity of one million five hundred thousand tons of coal.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C 181 Pearl st, New York.

The Chilian government has recently contracted with an American syndicate for the construction of seven hundred and eighty miles of railway in that country, which will cost over forty-five million dollars.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Here is the way they get out coal at Birmingham, Ala., as told in a communication to the Coal Trade Journal: "The largest output of coal ever known in the world was scored by the Pratt mines yesterday. The force was no larger than usual, but the men appeared to exert extra energies, and the coal appeared to lay as they wanted it. The output for the day was four thousand four hundred and two tons of good coal, which breaks the past record of any mine in the world all to pieces."

The Verdct Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Balizly's Drug Store.

The House by Two.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 31.—Chancellor Allison of the court of equity decided this morning that a certificate of election for congress in the disputed third Tennessee district must be given to Evans, the Republican candidate. This, with certificates now in, insures a Republican majority of two, and there will likely be more.

All the keys of Windsor Castle were recently stolen, but even this does not interfere with the rapid sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Lackawanna Company has been offered fifty million dollars for its mines and coal lands by a syndicate of New York capitalists.

There are five hundred canning establishments in Maryland, employing twenty-five thousand hands, whose wages aggregate over ten million dollars.

The break in the canal at Augusta, Ga., has been repaired, and five thousand employes in the cotton mills, who have been idle since September, commenced work last Monday.

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at Law

U S Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work. Have and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my official character on file in the pension office.
No. 24 East Main street Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3½ acres of land and good buildings, near Lee's station.
6½ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward
Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.
A well improved farm of 67½ acres in Geauga county, O.
Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
House and Lot No. 54 North Mill street.

DR. SCHILLING'S
HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.
For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	6 45	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 55	3 08	6 40	.....
Monroeville.....Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 26	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland.....	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 58	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	3 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 18	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	am10 35	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No.2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 09	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 09	4 60	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 47	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	3 45	5 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland.....	11 52	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	5 02	6 4	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 [illegible]	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 5[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 5[illegible]	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 15	No.1
Creston.....Lv	2 28	7 02	9 45	.....
Wellington.....	3 05	7 40	10 35	A. M.
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 25
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 30	9 20	pm12 1	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 35	8 28
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	*10 55	1 50	9 46

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and New Comerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen'l Supt. and Eng'r. M. D. WOOLFORD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Agt.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in package or fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 15 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COMPOUND

100 CIGARS FREE.
EXTRA HOLIDAY OFFER. To rapidly introduce our new "Pansy Queen" cigar. We will, if ordered at once, deliver 100 of them, 2 sizes of 50 cigars each FREE to any Post or Express office in the U. S. Also one year's subscription, postpaid to Texas Siftings upon receipt of four dollars the yearly rate for that popular illustrated 16 page journal. Write name and post office address plainly. Remit by registered letter, postal note and address at once
TANSILL & CO., 55 State St., Chicago.
J. M. Schuckers, Druggist
Sole Agent for Massillon.

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Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1889.

Mrs. Cleveland looked grave at the New Year's reception, and Mr Cleveland was "paler than usual." There was much rejoicing, however, about the person of Governor Hill, and little solemnity near the president and vice president-elect.

It is a frightful fact to contemplate that of 235 accidents in the mines of Ohio, during 1888, 44 took place in Stark county or the Massillon district, while the next highest number in any one county was only 25. The determination of Inspector Hazeltine to study carefully the causes of these accidents, which he classifies as fatal, serious and minor, is a good one.

The city of Cleveland is cogitating upon the advisability of giving an exposition. Don't do it. If the net loss to Columbus was $35,000 this summer, and if the guarantors of the great Cincinnati show had to pay 35 per cent of their subscriptions, although both enterprises had either State or national aid, what prospect is there that Cleveland can make both ends meet?

Mrs. Russell Harrison, whose personal attractions are rapidly becoming as much talked about as were Mrs. Cleveland's, is fearful that the public when it sees her will be disappointed. A private letter from her, recently shown in this city, says: "I only hope that those who have not seen that 'handsome couple' may be spared from doing so, for it might give their faith in newspaper gossip a shock.'

The New Year has come, and may all prosperity and all happiness come with it! What a pretty sentiment it is, to be sure, that induces us all to wish for each other all pleasure and joy, but how much better to be able to demonstrate that all hope is not vanity, by a few ounces of solid fact. A year of steady prosperity has just been ended, and the city stands upon the threshold of the new, with every reasonable prospect for its continuance and augmentation. People who are on the lookout for signs of growth need not be told that Massillon is creeping onward and that while there have been no signal additions to population, by accessions from outside, there has been a developement from within, and a well rounded developement gratifying to more than the sordid sense of acquisition.

To the Postmaster General: On Wednesday morning, January 2, at a little after 10 o'clock, an envelope was dropped in the postoffice at Canton, addressed to THE INDEPENDENT, Massillon, bearing the necessary postage stamps, and in addition a special delivery stamp, entitling it to especial attention. It contained matter for THE INDEPENDENT which should have been published on Wednesday evening, and before it was deposited the receiving clerk in response to a question, said that it was in time for the 11 o'clock west bound train. Telephonic inquiry at 3:30 p. m. that same day developed the fact that the letter had not been received, and considerable embarrassment had thereby been caused, as the paper was about ready to go to press Another trip to the Canton postoffice was taken, and the window clerk discovered the letter, postmarked 9 a. m. There was no possible explanation to offer. If this is a fair sample of the incompetency of the postmaster at Canton, and further inquiry showed that it is, he is deserving of a severe reprimand. It is bad enough to have ordinary mail delayed, but if special matter is to be treated without consideration, endur-

Some of these days Massillon will wake up, and will have cause to thank David Reed, of the Massillon Hollow Glass Works, for a discovery he has just made, which, if noised among glass manufacturers, must greatly assist this town in its aspirations as a glass manufacturing center. We have all been very proud of this industry, which is due entirely to the presence of fathomless beds of magnificent sand and untold tons of the purest coal, but the product turned out has heretofore been of but one kind—what is technically called green glass. It has been supposed that our Massillon sand could not be converted into flint glass on account of the iron it contains, and it has also been supposed that no sand could be converted into flint glass in open pots, such as our local manufacturers use. Mr. Reed has knocked both these theories into smithereens by a series of practical experiments, and announces that in a very short time his establishment will be turning out lantern globes made of Massillon sand in combination with other ingredients known to himself, and melted in open pots As New Jersey and one or two places in Pennsylvania now practically control the supply of flint glass sand, the importance of this discovery is better understood. It would perhaps be unsafe to advertise ourselves as ready to supply French plate houses with raw material, but it is only a shade less splendid to be able to say that we have the sand on one side for either green or flint glass, and on the other beds of the finest soft coal in America

Brother Toland, a presiding elder in the Methodist church and the editor of the district organ, vigorously booms the church papers, and, like a goodly proportion of pious men, thinks as he writes: "What we want is a full statement of facts, with the sensational left out, which the reporter of the daily and public press cultivates, and his readers demand. These statements will be found in our church papers." The public press is not without its faults but it is not right to charge it as purely sensational and the religious press entirely reliable If Brother Toland is careful in the selection of his secular journals THE INDEPENDENT is sure that he can find some thousands upon which he can rely with considerable more certainty than the most of the church papers it wots of, and several times over more readable To be as sweeping as Brother Toland, the religious press as a whole is a namby-pamby sort of an institution, and, therefore, though it gets more free advertising from the pulpit and more puffing from its own editors than all the daily papers in the country, it languishes, as Brother Toland admits.

There is only one city in Ohio with shipping facilities and the other advantages manufacturers must have, that is the actual center of a coal producing region. That one city is Massillon. Outside of Massillon there is not one town of consequence where freight must not be paid on fuel, or that has any material superiority over another so far as fuel is concerned. Now that natural gas is giving out, and manufacturers are casting about for permanent locations, it is a good plan to remember that here, and here only, they can see coal, and stone, and clay coming from the ground in sight of four railroads and a great water-way.

THE INDEPENDENT will contain its annual business review to morrow. The practice of going over the local industrial field, and that of publishing a chronological table of events of the year on the first day of January has now become established. The business review will deal only with the leading lines of trade. Many details will be omitted, which would be of interest, and which will be used as occasion permits. The idea is not to describe the situation, but to succinctly state its results and outlook. The chronological table will appear on Wednesday.

The Republican party will enter the new year with serenity and satisfaction. The certificates of one hundred and sixty-three Republican congressman-elect have already been filed with the clerk of the house—one more than all others that can be issued, and consequently, all's well.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY

FROM THE PAGES OF THE YEAR 1888.

Brief Remarks of Friends That are Gone, Days That are Dead, Plans That are Accomplished, and Enterprises That Found an Early Grave.

JANUARY.

1. Joseph Springer died.
2. Burglars entered Western Union Telegraph office.
6. Miss Susie Nankivel died.
7. G. W. Crites appointed revenue collector of the Massillon district.
8. H. D. Merriman died.
10. The fire brick makers strike.
11. Mrs. Sarah Wells died.
13. E. A. Richmond appointed druggist for the Toledo insane asylum.
17. Sneak thieves make their appearance.
19. John Pepper reinstated upon the police force.
21. C. L. McLain's South street residence goes up in flames.
23. Mrs. Charles Snyder dies suddenly.
24. Mrs. Jane Bryson died.
25. Russell & Co.'s employes desire bi-monthly payments.
26. Major W H. Williams, a former Massillonian, died.
27. The projectors of the Y. M. C. A. hold a meeting.
30. C. F. Von Kanel's jewelry store robbed.
31. Mayor Frantz decides the road tax unconstitutional.

FEBRUARY.

6. Postmaster Howells resigns
7. Free delivery mail service inaugurated.
8. On this day Mrs. Lydia H. Russell, wife of Mr. Jos. K. Russell, died....Richard A. Proctor lectured on "The Life of the World"
9. The council repeals the road tax ordinance.
14. Felix R. Shepley nominated for postmaster.
18. A. Hoehn died.
20. Gilbert Porter discusses the issues of the day with John Martin.
21. The grocers organize a mutual protective association.
25. Mr. and Mrs. Spenser Patterson celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary.
28. A Republican club organized.
29. The Senate confirmed the nomination of F. R. Shepley.

MARCH.

3. Uhlendorff & Rudolph, jewelers, dissolve partnership.
5. John List died.
6. Conrad, Dangler & Brown take possession of their new property.
9. Siebold & Crone, dry goods merchants, dissolve partnership.
12. Mrs. W. H. Permar, jr., died.
17. The Erie express sold to the Wells, Fargo & Co. express.
20. Nicholas Hansen, shoe dealer, assigned.
21. The Massillon Building & Loan Association organized.
22. Sebastian Fritz elected chief of fire department.
24. Mrs. Thomas Laviers died.
26. Harvey Seaman and Josiah Frantz, candidates nominated for the mayoralty
27. Conrad Siebold leases the first floor of the Welker block.
31. Josiah Frantz is elected Mayor.

APRIL.

4. Deputy Postmaster Howells resigns
5. The McLain block is sold to Peter Sailer
9. John Christman died.
12. Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Snyder celebrate their silver wedding anniversary ...Miss Jennie Shepley died.
15. Mrs. Mary Baer died.
17. The Alliance convention endorses John Sherman's candidacy and nominates J. W. McClymonds for presidential elector.
21. Mr. Charles Nettleton was married to Miss Annie Shull.
24. Mrs. William Kerstetter died.
28. Little Ray Falke fatally shoots himself by accident.
30. Company F organized.

MAY.

1. The Massillon Machine Company purchases the Killinger foundry.
2. The council plans improvements for the park.
8. Mr and Mrs. Wm. Stansbury celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary
12. Russell & Co.'s monthly pay roll amounted to thirty-five thousand dollars.
16. Mr. Archibald Fields accidentally shoots a hole in his leg, and Mr John Allen shakes the dust of Massillon from his feet.
25. Canton and Youngstown committees inspect Massillon's filters.
26. Levi Archer died.
29. It was decreed by the council that Main street should be paved with brick.
30. Captain J. B. Burrows delivered the Decoration day address.

JUNE.

4. Mr. Lewis Myers departs for New York, with the ostensible purpose of finishing his medical education.
5. The Rev. Edward L. Kemp tenders his resignation as rector of St. Timothy's.
8. Burglars break into Conrad, Dangler & Brown's office.
11. Burglars entered F. R. Shepley's cigar store.
12. Mr. M. Dannemiller is married to Miss A. Peters.
18. Mrs. L. D Pinney resigns the position of principal of the high school.
26. Rev. James Kuhn's twenty fifth anniversary celebrated....Jacob Stoner died.

JULY.

2. Mr. Archibald Fields bids farewell to the hospitality of Sheriff Leininger and returns to Massillon.
3. Mr. Wm. Crone is married to Miss Carrie Shaidnagle.
6. Hart Post G. A. R. welcomes Commander O'Neall.
7. Massillon G. A. R. attend the Canton camp-fire.
9. The national convention of glass blowers is held.
25. Mr. McCurdy angles for suckers and secures one hundred dollars in an hour
27. The contract for the new school building let to Baer & Koontz.
30. R. W Malone elected to succeed Mrs. L D. Pinney, as principal of the high school.

AUGUST.

7. Mrs. Margaret Palmer died.
8. Mr. and Mrs. George Witt celebrate their silver wedding anniversary.
11. Dr. Charles Dougherty buys Lake Park
13. A vein of coal four feet two inches thick found on the Wendling farm.
15. The Boerner family hold a reunion.
22. Mr. and Mrs Samuel Oberlin celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their wedding.
27. Robert Lindsay is accidentally killed.
28. Mrs. William Pinn, mother of R. A. Pinn, died in Canton.
31. Martin Ertle died.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Mrs. E. B. Diehley passed away.
3. Labor day is celebrated by a ball.
5. Mrs. C. C. Kline died.
10. Hart Post G. A. R. goes to Columbus
12. George Pau died.
14. Mr. H. K. Krider is married to Miss Nettie Hollinger.
15. Joseph Thomas is killed at the new Snisler mine.
17. A collision on the P. F. W. & C. road.
18. Samuel Stoner died.
19. The log cabin dedicated on the farm of W. G. Kitzmiller.
20 21. The fireman's tournament is held.
22. Poor Al. Griswold prevents a wreck on the C. L. & W., at the cost of his own life.
24. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell are welcomed home from their voyage around the world.
28. Gen. Noyes fires the opening gun of the campaign for the Republicans.

OCTOBER.

1. Thomas A. Leahy died.
6. An incendiary sends Mrs. Peter Corman's property up in smoke.
8. John Kierst, the supposed incendiary, commits suicide in the city jail... Mrs. S. E. Harsh dies of acute bronchitis.
11. A serious collision occurred on the C., L. & W.
12. Mr. Peter Miller died...Mr. and Mrs. Silas A. Conrad celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.
19. Mrs. Thomas Austin died.
22 George Giltz's house is burglarized.
23. Mr. J. G Bucher, one of Massillon's pioneer manufacturers, died.
29. Peter Hensel fell from an apple tree and broke his neck.
30. Mrs. Jacob Moke died.
31. Mr. J. Twin. Brooks delivered a Democratic speech.

NOVEMBER.

1. Mr. D. H. Weygandt married Miss Della Hemperly.
3. Judge West addressed a very enthusiastic meeting.
5. Messrs. Dresbach and Howells make vigorous Democratic speeches.
6. Massillon goes Republican.
9. Massillon Republicans have a big time at the Canton jollification...Little Charles Foster died.
10. Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Lexington, Ky., was married to Miss Anna Trout of Canton.
14. Mr Joseph Quinn married Miss Mary Snyder.
15. Massillon jollifies over Harrison's election.
17. Constant Miara is killed at Warwick's new mine on the Lutz farm.
19. Frank Genet accidentally shot.
21. President Blumenschein of the council resigned.
22. Mr. Harmon Schaidnagle attacked by highwaymen.
24. Gen. Isaac Sherwood, the local Antony, buries the Democratic Cæsar

DECEMBER.

7. Miss Sybil Reed died...Gilmore delighted a large audience.
8. Charles Schwindt arrested upon suspicion for the murder of Benjamin Frazee in Cleveland.
10. Edward Quinn died.
12. Mr. James Peacock's residence was almost destroyed by fire
13. Mr Sylvanus Buckius, one of Massillon's oldest citizens, died.
15. Judge Anson Pease badly injured by a runaway team.
17. Dennis Condon killed on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.
18. Ira W. Fisher was married to Miss Jennie Becker...Prof. Feuchtinger and pupils gave a musicale.
22. Mrs. Milton Richardson died.
24. Wesley Seese died
26 Mr. and Mrs A. H. Bowman celebrated their tin wedding anniversary.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SHORT.

The City of Boston Victimized by a Clerk of Court.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The startling discovery was made public this morning that J. C. Leighton, the clerk of the municipal court, is short two hundred thousand dollars in his accounts. Leighton has occupied the position for twenty years, his personal standing being not dissimilar to that of Tom Axworthy, the Cleveland defaulter.

THE OHIO CANALS.

Important Recommendations Regarding their Improvement.

COLUMBUS, December 28.—In the annual report of the board of public works, a gradual increase is remarked in the business of the northern division of the Ohio canal. Boats can now pass from Cleveland over the entire line without trouble, and the channel is being steadily widened. The opening of the Muskingum river from Zanesville to Dresden is recommended. The total receipts for tolls, rents, ice, etc., were as follows: Miami and Erie Canal, $75,955.19; Ohio canal, $29,509.44; Hocking canal, 3,798-36; Walhonding canal, $9 602; total, $110,167.95. Disbursements were on the Miami and Erie canal, $98,838.94; Ohio canal, $123,690 87; Hocking canal $7 379-67; Walhonding canal, $2 095.18; total, $232,004.66.

Chief engineer Bachtel urges the deepening of the channel, and says that if the Ohio canal should be deepened one foot from Clevelend to Trenton, the great coal producing locality, boats now carrying eighty tons could carry one hundred and ten tons, making a difference of $13.10 on each boat in favor of the State. It would not cost the boatmen any more to carry the heavy load except the additional tolls.

Legitime will Shoot Foreigners.

NEW YORK Jan. 2—A dispatch from Hayti says that United States Minister Thompson has been treated violently, and has been obliged to flee with refugees. Legitime says he will shoot all foreigners who interfere in Haytien politics.

Hunting them Down.

SHEQUELAK, Miss., Jan. 2.—Ever since the terrible affair at Wabalak, three armed bands of white men have been hunting the negroes implicated. Last night a member of one of the bands came here to purchase supplies, and said they had killed five negroes and burned their homes.

The Eclipse.

The partial eclipse of the sun was witnessed Tuesday by but comparatively few persons, owing to the great luminary being so near the horizon at the time of the occurrence, which was seen about 4 p. m. The form of the moon was first seen upon the edge of the sun, at the lower right hand corner, so to speak. At sunset his face was about one-fourth covered, or nearly so; in consequence of the lateness of the hour there was no very perceptible diminution of light. An eclipse is a matter of no very extraordinary occurrence, but when we come to consider these mighty globes, balanced in eternal space, moving at the rate of thousands of miles an hour, with such perfect regularity and precision, from generation to generation, and from age to age, for thousands of years, that their relative positions can be ascertained by mathematical calculations and predicted to a minute, for months and years in advance, the mind is lost in wonder and awe in contemplation of the power and wisdom which put this tremendous machinery in motion.

While Dr. McGhie's horse was hitched in front of his residence on West Main street, Tuesday, some sneak thief stole a valuable robe from the buggy. The loss was noticed by members of the family, and a search at once instituted. While the doctor took the street running south, his daughter, Miss Minnie, ran east to Henry street, where she met the thief with the robe in his arms. She called on him to give up the robe, but he at once took to his heels, and the plucky young lady went in pursuit. The thief ran west on Wooster street, to a point opposite the old pond, where he dropped his plunder and ran down the hill to the north of the street, and Miss McGhie bore the robe home in triumph. During the latter part of the chase she was joined by a man named Brooks, whose attention was attracted by her cries of "Stop thief!" The police hunted for the fellow, but were unable to get track of him.

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by anyone who desires to test the matter. For real economy buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists

He ate green cucumbers.
They made him quite sick;
But he took a few "Pellets"
That cured him right quick.
An easier pill to
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purgative kind.
Small but precious. 25 cents per vial.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

DOWN EAST WHITE CAPS.

They Are Pursuing Their Reform Methods in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The Brotherhood of White Caps is doing its work in New Jersey. The organization has been heard from in several places, the most recent account of its doings coming from Woodbury. A well known man about town in that place, who is somewhat given to practical joking, received warning to change his ways or leave town. He viewed the notice in the light of a joke. Another man who it is said had not done a stroke of work for three years, received notice that he must find work at once "or we'll ride you on a rail out of town." He obtained work by Monday last.

At Bridgeton the mysterious brotherhood is pursuing its work with vigor, and it is in that city that the first punishment is attributed to them. It has come to light that a young woman was attacked on the street early on Sunday morning and severely beaten. She was shockingly bruised about the face, but says she could not recognize her assailant or assailants. Six more letters have been received by citizens.

The brotherhood is at work at Asbury Park also. Several well known persons have received warnings to change their ways of living or suffer the consequences. One man was designated a "drunken loafer under the influence of liquor three-quarters of the time," and was told that unless he freed the town of his presence within three days the writers would "tar and feather him and throw his worthless carcass into the ocean."

After a Prescription Ranch.

MOUNT GILEAD, O., Jan. 3.—Monday morning the first White Cap notice that has come to light in our county was found posted on the door of Jake Weaver's place of business at Edison. Some time ago the Edison village council passed a local option ordinance, and for over a year the village has been free from saloons. Recently Weaver started a "prescription ranch" there, and has been doing a thriving business. The notice orders him to close his ranch and leave the place within ten days, under pain of punishment from the White Caps. It is embellished with rude drawings of skull and cross bones, whips, revolvers, etc. Weaver has cleaned up his stock and revolver, and announces that if the gang comes they will find him ready for business.

Wanted to Die Unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—A man whose indentity it was impossible to discover, committed suicide in a room in the Girard house some time between 10 o'clock on Monday night and 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by shooting himself in the mouth. Before killing himself the man destroyed every thing about his person likely to establish his identity.

LATER.—The remains have been identified as those of Mamie Kline, of Trenton, N. J. On Friday afternoon Mr. Kline went up to Hunterdon county, where his folks resided, and came back to Trenton during the evening. He remained about town a short time, and then disappeared, and has not since been seen. Mr Kline has managed the W. S. Sharp Printing company ever since the stock company has controlled it, and is known as one of the best practical printers in the state. He was elected an excise commissioner a year ago by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for office in Trenton, and his career on the board has been marked by his fair and impartial treatment of all cases coming before him. He was prominent in several organizations, and has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican mayoralty nomination next spring.

An Old Gas Well Works.

SIDNEY, O., Jan. 3.—An abandoned gas well within Sidney corporation celebrated New Year's by unceremoniously blowing off with marvelous vigor, resulting in the discharge of a mass of oil, volumes of water and a shower of pebbles. The well was drilled in 1885. The stockholders agreed to disagree among themselves, and work ceased. Last June a contract was made to further develop the well which was duly shot when a depth of 1,273 feet was reached. A small flow of gas was the result, but the well was counted worthless and abandoned. It was plugged up, and Tuesday it blowed off the top with the result described.

Engine Buried in a Landslide.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 3.—There was an extensive landslide at the Iowa approach of the new Missouri bridge early Tuesday morning, burying a freight engine nearly out of sight. The crew of the engine had a narrow escape. A large force is at work repairing the damage, but it will be several days before traffic is resumed.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Steam Heating of Passenger Cars.

The experiment of heating trains by steam has been successfully tested by one Western line—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway—and now the through vestibuled trains of that company leaving Chicago every day for St Paul and Minneapolis at 5:30 p. m., and leaving Minneapolis at 6:50 p. m., and St Paul at 7 30 p. m., for Milwaukee and Chicago, are systematically equipped with steam heating apparatus. No matter what degree of cold may exist anywhere along the line an even temperature of heat is maintained throughout the interior of the train.

As rapidly as possible, all through trains on the various other lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, will be provided with appliances for the heating of coaches by steam.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Big Four Minstrels are coming on January 10.

"Condensation is the homœopathy of advertising."

Adam Volkmor presented the boys at the central engine house with a box of cigars.

C. L. Mapes, of the U. S. Organ Company, of Cleveland, is J. T. Brown's new organ tuner.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will postpone their New Year's dinner until some future date.

The pay car on the C. L. & W. road went South this morning attached to passenger train No. 1.

Bertha Raymond, the one-year-old daughter of Mr. Joseph Raymond, of Sippo, died yesterday of bronchitis.

Mary Arr lost her silver watch Monday night, at the People's Hall, while she was attending the hop given by the Harmonia Band.

Mr. R. W. McCaughey has moved his law office from the Blackstone building, and now occupies apartments on Main street in the Conrad block.

Junior Vice Commander R. A. Pinn went to Alliance on Wednesday to witness the installation of the officers-elect of Harlan Post G. A. R. in that city.

The Alliance Review says that arrangements are about to be consummated with the Rev. Sam Small for three lectures, one in Massillon, Canton and Alliance.

There is no truth in the story that Dr. Von Schneider is dead. He has several chapters in this life's history yet unwritten, and he may be depended upon to work up the climax.

Prof. Josiah Royer, assistant Professor of philosophy, who made a speech at the annual dinner of the Cleveland Harvard Alumni on Saturday night, is a nephew of Mr. James Bayliss of this city.

The C., L. & W. express train to-day was crowded with a party of Northampton, Easthampton, Cleveland and Hudson students, who have enjoyed a pleasant vacation at their homes in this city.

The following are the officers of the State board of examiners: President, Superintendent Stevens, Columbus; secretary, Dr. Alston Ellis, Hamilton; treasurer, Superintendent E. A. Jones, Massillon."

Reverends B. F. Booth, J. Cecil, W. B. Leggett and D. W. Sprinkle have been elected delegates to the general conference of the U. B. Church by the East Ohio annual conference. The general conference meets in Lebanon, Pa., in May next.

The pupils of district No. 2, Perry township, in order to manifest their respect for their teacher, Mr. Nave, presented him a very fine shaving set for a Christmas present. The set consists of a beautiful plush case, containing a mug, and an ivory-handled razor and mug.

THE INDEPENDENT notes that at the banquet following the formation at Cleveland of a local undergraduate chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon, one of the three leading Greek letter societies, Mr. Warren E. Bicknell, formerly of this city, answered to the toast "Adelbert."

Thomas A. Edison now visiting his father-in-law Louis Miller of Akron, treated some guests the other evening, to some of the marvels of the phonograph. Among other reproductions was the voice of the late John McCollough just before his end, when he was raving in a mad house.

Frank Waters, who himself lived here many years, and whose father formerly owned the old paper mill, is now one of the prosperous and influential men of the country, being the president of the Northwestern Millers' Association, one-half owner of an eight hundred and fifty barrel flour mill, and proprietor of the electric light plant Mankato, Minn.

Mr. George Snyder, an employe of Hess, Snyder & Co., met with a serious accident Wednesday. A large bottle containing gasoline, which had been carelessly placed near the stove, suddenly exploded, severely burning Mr. Snyder, who was near at the time. The attending physician believes that the result will not be serious though it will be several weeks before he will be able to work.

Max Bonomoritz, the peddler whose presence has been so eagerly desired by many Massillon firms, turned up Saturday night. He denies having had any intention of absconding, and claims that nothing but hard times on the road have placed him in financial distress. He professes an entire willingness to pay his debts as soon as he can. The attachment suits have been continued to Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and the replevin suit brought by P. H. Young, to Friday morning.

Massillon's contribution to the Wheeling poultry show includes thirty-two Golden Wyandottes, White Crested Black Polish, Bearded Silver Polish and Partridge Cochins owned by H. Berrar; ten Golden Wyandottes and Red Caps owned by Sam Oberlin; twenty Silver, White and Golden Wyandottes owned by Harry Beatty. The Stark county fanciers never go to poultry shows without capturing plenty of prizes. Some of these days Massillon ought to have such an exhibition.

The Rev. Dr. Bayliss, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, will probably be in this city on the occasion of the dedication of the First M. E. church. It has been impossible to secure the presence of any of the bishops on account of their press of duties among the Southern conferences.

Isaac Marks dropped into Fetzer's, corner of Erie and Tremont streets, last night about 9 o'clock. He took off his overcoat, and when he got ready to go could not find it. The sneak thieves, now supposed to be under arrest, had been in and secured it.

Richeimer's orchestra seems to stand as well abroad as at home, judging from newspaper reports that follow them. At Uhrichsville a short time ago the orchestra occasioned a great deal more comment than the dance, and the programmes could not do them enough honor. The leader, Prof. M A. Richeimer, the rising cornetist of the 19th century, Joseph Ess, and in fact every member of the organization was given a tribute of praise, both deserved and considerate.

Messrs. C. S. Traphagen and family, James Ralston and family, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bernar, Misses Minnie King, Teresa Weinrich, Mary Roste, Regina Fritz and Mrs. Casey left on Monday for Los Angeles, Cal. Messrs. Traphagen and Ralston will locate in that city, and the others will determine where to go upon arrival. That such a large party should have a common destination on the other side of the continent is somewhat remarkable, and with them will go many good wishes for the success and the health which they seek.

At last the White Caps have arrived in Massillon, and if they do not slight their work will find plenty to do in this fruitful field. The first one they will visit will be one C. W. Doner, a man who lives near the rolling mill. At least that individual received a printed notice to this effect: "You will have to provide better for your family or take the consequences." Below the warning was the print of a whip and the words, "Beware of the lash." It is said that the recipient of the note, in anticipation of a visit, has provided himself with a revolver.

Bonomoritz again.

A constable from Cleveland arrived Monday with a warrant for the arrest of Max Bonomoritz, who is charged by Hayes & Co., wholesale dealers in furnishing goods, with obtaining merchandise to the amount of about $600, under false pretenses. Bonomoritz is now en route to Cleveland.

Schroder Wants to Run.

John Schroder, Canal Fulton's 211 lb sprinter called at THE INDEPENDENT office on Wednesday to accept Frank Shepley's challenge to run 100 yards. Schroder will meet him wherever and whenever he desires, if of equal weight and if of less can produce a man who will run him. The portly but sprightly Mr. Schroder now wants to see some money deposited.

Business of the Postoffice.

The number of letters delivered by carriers in December was 17,562; postal cards, 3,086; newspapers, 19,708. The number of local letters collected was 282; mail letters, 5,691; local postal cards, 787; newspapers, 439. The amount of matter delivered shows a slight decrease, and the amount collected a more marked increase.

Dr. Morrell Dead.

The announcement has been received of the death of the Rev. Dr. H. H. Morrell, formerly rector of St. Timothy's church. He died last Wednesday evening of cerebral apoplexy, while his congregation waited for him to come and hold prayer service. He was rector of St Luke's P. E. Church, at Wheeling. He had only been at Wheeling for three months and was very well liked.

A Prospect Street Company.

Miss Eva Albrecht gave an evening party Friday night to about sixty of her friends, principally the younger set. The elegant new house is well adapted for giving large companies, as those discovered who were present. There was music for dancing, which was as usual the principal amusement, though scarcely second to it in popularity were the card games. Among those present from out of town were: The Misses Waddell, of Youngstown; Miss Bessie Hoover, of New Philadelphia; Miss Pew and her brother, Mr. Curtis Pew, of Warren.

A Wicked Organ Tuner.

George T. Rood, better known as the "Chicago dude," late tuner for J. T. Brown's Edna Organ Company, now languishes in jail. Rood, it seems, had greater capacity for drawing his salary and playing local Berry Wall, than for tuning organs, and was consequently dismissed by his employer on Christmas day. He was short of funds, and to add to further misdemeanors, surreptitiously took Mr. Brown's horse from his stable and drove it to Canton on Tuesday evening, this week, and got tremendously drunk. Mr Brown caused him to be arrested in Canton, where a charge of carrying concealed weapons was made by the officers, to which Mr. Brown proposes to make additional charges when he gets over.

The Independent Company receives subscriptions for any periodical in the world.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

J. C. Conver, of Denver, Col., is in the city.

Wm. Grout, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in this city.

The Misses Jennie and Ada Wert have returned from a visit in Canton.

Mr and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and family have gone to Cleveland.

Miss Geips, of Coshocton, is the guest of Miss Emma Steitz, on West Main street.

Miss Amelia Baker and her friend Miss Julia Grammes, of Tiffin, are visiting in Canton.

Miss Levo Kline, formerly of this city, was married last week to Mr. Paul Sorg, of Mansfield.

Mr. Charles D. McGuffey, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting at the residence of Capt. A. J. Ricks.

Miss Emma Shafer, who has been visiting her brother, Charles Shafer, returned to Wooster to-day.

Mr. and Mrs John Stephan, sr., will celebrate their golden wedding January 10, at their home east of town.

Mr. Albert Gintner, of Findlay, and Miss Amelia Ess were married this morning at St. Mary's German Catholic church.

Miss Power, who has been spending her holiday vacation with Mrs. Warrington Warwick, returned to Gambier today.

Mrs. Linnie Shauf and Miss Dollie B. Shauf returned to Cadiz to-day, after a visit of several weeks with Mrs. I. Ulman.

Percy McLain accidentally shot himself in the fleshy part of his left hand Wednesday with a revolver. He knew was loaded.

Messrs. Sheldon Brooks, of Edgewood, and Fred Shephard, of Salem, guests of Per Lee Hunt, left Massillon Wednesday.

Married at the U. B. parsonage, January 1, by Rev. W. O Siffert, Mr. Frank Shaub, of Greenville, and Miss Ida Reinoehl, of Brookfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Habel, former Massillonians now residing in Fulton county, spent several days this week renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. H. Lewis Hurxthal, now a student in the College of Pharmacy, at Philadelphia, departed for the City of Brotherly Love Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Hearn, of Cadiz, and the Misses Welty and Downey, of New Philadelphia, who have been the guests of Miss Hurxthal, returned Wednesday.

Miss Frank Lee Merwin left yesterday morning for the Ohio Weslyean university, Delaware, to take a course of studies in the art and music department.

Relatives of Mr. Frank Sprenger have learned of his safe arrival at Northampton. He may be absent a year or more, spending the most of his time with uncles who are wealthy and accomplished German architects.

Mr. Walter Sladden left Thursday for Willamantic, Conn., the great thread manufacturing town, where he will fill a position in a railroad office. He is a graduate of the C., L. & W. office of this city, where he proved so efficient and accomodating that no one need fear for his entire success in the "Nutmeg State."

Mr. Frank M. Atwater gave a jolly evening company to about forty of his friends on Saturday night, at his home on Prospect street. The host distinguished himself by his tact and attention, and though nearly all present had taken part in nightly festivities, there was no flagging of spirits until the clock struck twelve. Mr. Wade Chance, of Canton, Mr. Curtis Pew and Miss Pew, of Warren, were present.

About forty young people engaged in a social hop at the Pioneer hall, in the Warwick Block Tuesday night. Music was furnished by Schworm's new orchestra. The party broke up at a late hour, all regretting that time flew so fast on such occasions. The following is a partial list of the out-of-town guests: Miss Wilhoor, of Wooster, Miss Long, of Loudonville, Miss Allie Deuble, of Canton, Miss Emma Voth and Mr. Harry Bliss, of Cleveland.

A WRECK ON THE FT. WAYNE.

The Engineer Misread his Orders.

Freight trains 73 and 70 came bounding toward each other last night, on the Ft. Wayne road. The engineers of both had orders, and both orders required them to pass at the 106 mile siding, a few miles east of this city. Engineer Hoover, of No. 73, misread his, however, and supposed that the point of passing was Massillon. No. 70 was at a stand still at the proper place, when No. 73 approached at full speed, and before more could be done than to slacken its speed, it rushed into No. 70. All the men had seen the danger in time to jump, and the only damage was the ditching of three cars of coke. The front end of one engine is badly battered, and also one cab, but reckoned in dollars and cents, the total is trifling. The track was soon cleared.

Book Binding.

If every family would have its magazines bound annually, it would soon have a useful and valuable library. Now that the year is closing is the time to hunt up such things and bring them to the Independent Company for binding.

THE HORTICULTURISTS

MEET AT GRANGE HALL, IN CANTON.

A Demand for Female Representatives in the Agricultural Society—Committee Reports.

Owing to the absence of ex-President Oberlin, and the engagement of the ex-Viec President, the January meeting opened in the usual way, with the new and accomplished President Rockhill in the chair

Mr. Bitzer noticed an error in the minutes of the last report, Red-ox appearing as Redax.

Mr. Roth called attention to the publication of a definite date for the June meeting on the cards for the year. The exact date should have been omitted, and had been inadvertently inserted in the copy. The name of J. N. Shaub appears on the cards as John Shaub, also an error for his worthy parents intended him to go through the world as Jacob.

Mr. Shaub of the committe appointed to visit Philip Everhard, reported that Mr McGregor had called there, and he had done so himself. Mr. Shaub said that he was getting along as well as could be expected.

IN MEMORIAM.

Death has again entered our ranks and called a sister to lay down the implements of toil to seek her reward, whom to know was to love and respect. Death is no respecter of persons. It enters into all ranks, into children and old age. Being the common lot of all, it is no less painful when it separates dear friends, who we can see no more in this life. We believe Sister Margaret Firstone, who was taken from our midst, possessed all the qualifications of a noble woman, kind mother and trusted wife. In her death the society has lost a respected member, the community a worthy and honest citizen, and her family a kind and affectionate mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved family in their affliction, feeling that we must be submissive to Him who doeth all things well;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and also be inserted in our minutes of proceedings.

MRS LEWIS FSSIG,
MRS. S. L. CORRELL,
MRS WATSON WISE.

The report was accepted and adopted.

The following essay was read by Mrs. Reuben Erwin, of Canton:

In attempting to write an essay to read to this society, it is difficult to know just what to say that would interest, and at the same time instruct, an association that has been discussing every topic pertaining to the object of the organization for so many years. So it will hardly be expected that I should say anything on the subject of horticulture direct. But as no subject stands entirely disconnected from all others, but each and all linked almost inseparably in interest and importance, that what I will say may have some bearing on what may interest each individual. My stray thoughts may be desultory or scattered, and perhaps you will be ready by the time I am through, to liken them to a lady's crazy work, with patches of good material, but awkwardly arranged as I have not written an essay for many years; but having a strong belief in woman's influence, commingling with man's efforts to accomplish good, I consented to undertake what seemed to be a duty.

My first thought is that the horticulturist and farmer has the most honest, honorable employment given to man. In the commercial and professional world, under the system of trade and exchange, there is more inducement to practice fraud and deception, and to take advantage of another's ignorance. The man or woman with the best intellect and the least conscience, is generally the most successful in a pecuniary point of view. It does seem as though under our present system of trade, there is a premium for men to sharpen up their wits in speculation, and whoever is the most successful in over-reaching their fellow man gets the most money, forgetting all the time that honesty is the best policy. Not so with the farmers and horticulturists. Working in the soil has a tendency in the opposite direction. Those who deal with Nature never yet cheated. They always get what they deserve and what they pay for, and no one knows it better than they. They know that the right kind of fertilizing and stirring of soil will yield the fine vegetables, fruits and flowers, and it is impositive that if they do not the work they get not the reward. Also this kind of labor has a tendency to make men upright, hence the term, "the honest farmer," with which we are all familiar.

But if it has a tendency to make them more moral and upright than some other occupations in life, it does not always make them wise in every respect. Pardon me if I criticize the farmer and horticulturist in a thought or two. In his hard, earnest toil, he too often sacrifices the higher needs of man to the lower ends of his nature; forgetting that the world was created for men and women, and not men and women for the world, and that little children are of the kingdom of Heaven. Hence, in their earnestness to make a success in business, almost everything is sacrificed to that one object, and if they are not watchful they find themselves in grooves or ruts, or enclosed between high walls and seldom go without the gates. The daily rounds of steady toil, without variety or recreation, is perhaps the reason that there are more farmers wives in the asylums than any other class of women. And then again, we can see no necessity why a man should be known on the streets as a farmer from his personal appearance. Hard honest toil is ennobling to manhood and womanhood, if they work judiciously, and need not bring decrepitude, premature age or stupidity of either mental or physical abilities. We know in the first settlement of this great country, when the woodman's axe made the forest ring with its heavy strokes, there was not much chance for anything else but to provide the bare necessities of life; but at the present time, when agriculture and horticulture is on a high state of cultivation, we need make no apology for speaking for a higher culture for men and women and for our girls and boys, in connection as I said before that everything should be subservient to the best interests of humanity. We think the farmer should completely turn about and now give his home and family his first and best thought care and attention; give his wife more rest and pleasure if possible, himself and children the culture that is within his power. Now, it may never have occurred to any of you that you have been negligent in these things, perhaps "on naive me," but others you know have. Now, what we need to do is to study the nature and requirements of our children, in the same way that we study the best method to produce fine stock, fruit and vegetables; the human plant is not unlike the vegetable in some respects, and all our good horticulturists know that if you want satisfactory maturity you must see to it that the plants are not dwarfed by anything coming in contact with them that is not in harmony with their perfect growth. Now, in my way of thinking, it is a thousand times more important to spend sufficient time looking after the human plant than all things else, and there is nothing that will bring men happy returns for one's labor. You might count your wealth by millions, but it would not weigh in the balance against your cultured son or daughter. It seems to me one of the things that is most neglected by many parents is by looking after the habits of their children sufficiently early in life. We know habit is a second nature, and the younger the child when it takes on an incorrect habit the harder it is to bring it back to perfection. Horticulturists understand this. This, I say, is one point in the culture of children that parents are so apt to overlook, thinking perhaps that the time to commence to train, trim and fertilize is after they get out of their babyhood; but this is oftimes too late to save the child from bitter tears and severe punishment for habits formed when we thought the child too young to correct. I might refer to a few things in child culture which parents should practice, as soon as the baby brain has voluntary control of its body and limbs, teach it as soon as possible to take care of itself, and it is surprising how young they will learn to supply their own little needs. Teach them cleanliness, industry, obedience to parents, self-control, morality, and unselfishness. Teach them in a practical way until their habits become fixed, and when they are older they will not depart from the lessons of their childhood.

It was not my desire to give you a lecture on the training of children, but to call your attention to the importance of establishing correct habits very early in life, and that the interest we take in our children should be paramount to agriculture, horticulture, or any other business in life. If something must be neglected, let it be the fine stock, for instance and not the children. The golden grain, the luscious fruits that are so desirable in their perfection, or the lovely flowers, the elements which seem to blend the two worlds, let them all suffer for want of care rather than neglect those little immortals that have been entrusted to our keeping. Better the rose to wither and fade on its stalk, than the rose to fade on wife or baby's cheek. We think when humanity gets her share of attention, with the secular things of life, men and women will be elevated to a higher plane of existence, and 'twill be a happy thing to live.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

Your committee has but one bouquet on the table, exhibited by Mrs. C. W. Faust. It is composed of geraniums, fuchsia, wandering Jew, coleus, smilax, vinca and ivy.

ALLIE SAYLER,
C. R. NEISWANGER.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

We find the following apples on the table: D. M Niswonger has three apples for name. One we would call cabbage sweet, the others we cannot name.

M. BITZER.
B. T. BERLIN.

COMMITTEE ON APPLES.

The committee find on exhibition by D. M. Niswonger—Baldwin, Grimes golden, Fallenwalder, King and Gate, all fine specimens. The committee however differ with Mr. Niswonger as to his apple, which he calls Baldwin, and have reserved the apple for further examination. D. M. Slusser has Hydes Keeper, Fallenwalder, Baldwin, and an apple which he calls Plate, but the committee thing it is the Limbertwig, all very fine specimens. The Hydes Keeper is extra fine, and the committee recommends it as one of the most valuable varieties; especially for its beauty, size and keeping qualities.

C. W Faust has a fine specimen of Fallenwalder, and says that he exhibited apples from the same tree at a former meeting of the society, at the residence of Mr. Rohrer, and that the committee there named it Ewalt. Your committee beg leave to say that such a mistake ought not to be made on as familiar a variety as the Fallenwalder.

MRS. H. BEATTY,
C. A KRIDER,
A PONTIUS.

COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

Your committee finds on exhibition one sample of potato called Charles Dowing; good sample. One good specimen of Clark's No. 1. One specimen of Beauty of Hebron; your committee thinks one of the potatoes is Beauty of Hebron and one is not. One good specimen of Rosy Morn. A fine specimen of Early Rose. One specimen of lettuce, good for the season, by C. W. Faust.

D. M. NISWONGER,
WATSON WISE.

The committee on orchards and the committee on vineyards were unable to make any report.

The following communication was read by the secretary. "A notice appears for an election on Saturday next for directors of the Agricultural Society. We would suggest that a portion of the vacancies be filled by females. Lady directors elected to act in concert with the male directors would aid in awakening an increased interest in the enterprise, enlarge its usefulness, make it more attractive and add to its profits. Let the honors be divided with the fair sex."

Mr. Samuel Myers read an original poem upon "Autumn and Winter in the Country." The words were well and gracefully put together, and the reading gave great pleasure to the society.

Mrs. Watson Wise and J. F. Niesz were appointed to solicit new members.

Ex Secretary Niesz explained that the names of new members obtained at the Louisville meeting were not in the list included in the annual report, owing to his absence at the meeting and his inability to afterward get them.

Bills from Secretery Niesz amounting to $7.79 for postage and the Independent Company $38 for printing were ordered paid.

Mr. Slusser moved that the retiring secretary be paid his salary, $18, for the past year. Mr. Niesz, after a manner entirely unusual in such cases, begged to be paid only $5, alleging that his duties had decreased. The society thought of forcing $18 upon him, but finally resolved to allow him the five as a particular favor.

Mr. Niswonger invited the society to meet at his home near Marlboro in June, instead of on the fair ground. The advocates of acceptance said that it would be new territory for the society and that many new members could be obtained. The opposition remarked upon the extreme distance. Finally a motion was put, and the invitation was overwhelmingly accepted.

Mr. Roth reported the finding of a book of fables at his house after the meeting held there, and asked the owner to send for it.

The next meeting will be held at Grange Hall, Massillon, on Wednesday, February 2. The appointments are: Essayist, Mrs. Clement Russell; alternate, Jos M. Shillin.

The report of the treasurer for the year 1888 was read and acccepted.

Jan. 1, '88, Cash on hand	$27.74	
Jan. 4, '88, By cash to J. F. Niesz for postage		$16.77
Jan. 4, '88, By cash to J. F. Niesz services as Secretary		18.00
Jan. 4, '88, By cash for membership fees	6.00	
Apr. 4, '88 By cash for membership fees	8.00	
May 2, '88 By cash for membership fees	10.00	
June— '88 By cash for membership fees	9.00	
Sept. 3, '88 By cash for membership fees	$.00	
Dec. 5, '88 By cash for membership fees	$8.00	
Dec. 5, '88 By cash for Tent Rental	6.00	
Dec. 31, '88 By balance on hand		73.97
	$108.74	$108.74

RENEWALS.

S. P. Kitlinger Henry Beatty, Lewis Essig, A. Pontius, S. H. Rockhill J. W. Eggert, Clayton Holl, Watson Wise.

TOO BUSY.

Be not too busy, O thou earnest heart.
To hear what friends are saying at thy side,
To know if cares or joys with them abide,
And for their help or cheer to do thy part;
To hear the "music of humanity."
To feel thyself one of God's family.

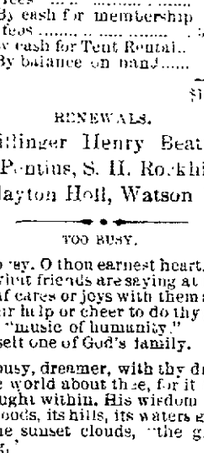
Be not too busy, dreamer, with thy dreaming,
To see the world about thee, for it bears
God's thought within. His wisdom it declares,
To see its woods, its hills, its waters gleaming;
To watch the sunset clouds, the green things growing,
To hear the birds, the brooks, the wild winds blowing.

Be not too busy with thy work and care
To look to God, to clasp thy hand in His;
Miss thou all else, but fail thou not of this:
Thou need'st not all alone thy burdens bear:
Listen and wait, obey and learn His will,
His love and service all thy life shall fill.

Olive E Dana in Portland Transcript.

Window shade remnants, 1 to 5 yard pieces of oil cloth shading in all colors. Will close out at the uniform price of 10 cents per yard. These goods are worth 18 cents. The Independent Company.

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"AUNT MAG'S" FUNERAL.

THE COWBOY'S GENUINE GRIEF AND DELICACY OF FEELING.

A Wild Westerner Has a Heart as Well as Others of More Civilized Surroundings—Shedding Tears with a Comrade in Trouble.

Much has been written regarding cowboy life on the plains, and much of that writing has been so magnified that the unsophisticated are led to believe that the cowboy is a veritable terror, whose glory lies in riotous conduct and terminating the existence of fellow beings. Such belief is exceedingly erroneous, for, aside from many other noble traits, the cowboy has a heart as sympathetic as a female. This was demonstrated just the other day, when Long Tom Leiter and his gang were herding cattle about thirty miles to the north of this little place, in the region of the Musselshell river, writes a correspondent from Livingstone, M. T. Leiter is a New Yorker, and came to the northwest some years ago with his wife and mother. Every cow puncher on the plains knew "Aunt Mag," as Long Tom's mother was familiarly known. She always had a kind word for them, and her devout Christianity had won respect from every one who had ever struck Long Tom's ranch. Leiter's lengthy form had given him the sobriquet of Long Tom, and he had worked his way up from a common herder to captain of a gang.

"AUNT MAG'S DEAD."

One day he was in the vicinity of Musselshell with a heavy herd bound for Billings. Night was drawing near, and the boys had just got themselves ready to ride down the cattle and go into camp. Away to the west appeared a horse heading for the herd. Although not more than fairly outlined as a horse, Long Tom knew the animal, an extra he had at the ranch.

"Some one's comin' on, Dick," he said: "there's sumth'in' wrong tu home."

The horse drew nearer, and the rider was recognized as Leiter's wife. Bareheaded she galloped up and almost gasped for breath as she said, "Mother's dead!"

Long Tom's eyes fell, and as his hand threw his horse's mane under the bridle rein he called to his men that "Shorty Morton will take my place," and heading for home, his wife and himself were off at a gallop.

After the cattle had been ridden down for the night Morton, who had been assigned to take charge of the gang, called the men together. Morton comes from some place in Ohio near Hudson, in the Western reserve, and is a college graduate. The roaming life of the cowboy fascinated him, and he's discarded his diploma for a lariat.

"Boys," he said, "we've got to do something. Here's Tom out here away from civilization, with his mother dead, and Aunt Mag was a noble woman." His emotion choked back anything further he desired to say.

"Fellers," it was "Jersey Bill's" voice (nearly every man in the gang had a nickname), "Shorty's right. We've got to hev a decent buryin' for Aunt Mag. Some of us kin light out fer Billings an' git a coffin, an' we'll try an' fix things sum way."

A NIGHT RIDE WITH A COFFIN.

The suggestion met with favor, but Billings, the nearest point where a coffin was obtainable, was over twenty miles to the southeast. It was agreed to send there for a coffin. And at 9 o'clock that night "Jersey Bill" was tightening up the girth on his pony.

"I'll take Joe Kelly's pony with me to carry the coffin, and'll be back by sun up."

As he swung into the saddle his companions crowded around and pressed money into his hands.

"Get the best, Bill: Aunt Mag's worth it," was the parting admonition from his companions. All night that little crowd of cowboys sat around the fire and reluctantly took their turn at picket duty around the herd, as all were anxious to offer suggestions for Aunt Mag's funeral.

Dawn was just breaking when Jersey Bill showed up with a neat, cloth covered coffin, which was taken to Leiter's ranch at once. Long Tom was stunned, as he was just preparing to start on a mission similar to that of Jersey Bill. The remains of Aunt Mag were tenderly placed in the coffin by Mrs. Leiter and her husband.

That afternoon a burial took place—such a burial as seldom occurs. Willing hands had dug a grave on a knoll north of Leiter's cabin. The pastor, pall bearers and mourners were cowboys, and the sympathy there manifested came from deep down in the heart. Prior to depositing the coffined form of all that was mortal of Aunt Mag in the grave, Morton made brief remarks, eulogizing the good deeds of the deceased. Every head in the group that stood around the grave was uncovered and the lashes of every eye glistened with moisture. Drops of liquid crystal rolled down Jersey Bill's cheeks as he stooped over to aid in depositing the coffin in the grave. Although devoid of the pomp and formality of a funeral in the midst of civilization, no more sincere, sorrowing mourners ever gathered around a bier than the crowd of cowboys that laid Aunt Mag to rest.—Chicago Herald.

Current of the Sound.

One night about fifteen years ago Mason Clark had his schooner at anchor in Port Townsend bay. While he was sleeping the wind came up and loosened the vessel from its anchorage. It drifted all night, and in the morning he found himself lying quietly at the mouth of Campbell creek, in British waters, in front of Blaine. He had drifted sixty miles by wind and tide, and over that same course the largest ships can sail without a tug.

About seven or eight years ago one cold winter day John Gerler went abroad a sloop which belonged to Mr. Henspeter and was anchored in Birch bay. He raised the anchor with the intention of bringing the sloop ashore, when a strong east wind caught her and she became unmanageable, at least, to him, and so he floated about for several days on the gulf with no fire and nothing to eat but one raw goose, which he declared was delicious. He finally brought up in Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, only about sixty miles from where he started. In just one week from the time the steamer Dispatch left him on board the sloop he was back in Semiahmoo, arriving on New Year's Day, much to the gratification of his friends, who had given him up for lost.—Blaine (W. T.) Journal.

One of the horses used on the stage line near Albany has a heavy mustache. People who have examined the horse and the remarkable growth of hair on its upper lip say they never saw anything to equal it.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.

Her Report of the French National Conservatory of Music.

A reporter for The Chicago Tribune interviewed Miss Laura Moore, the opera singer, with the following result:

"How many American girls enter the Conservatory?"

"More every year. Many girls prefer a German course, and insist on going to Munich. But the National Conservatory of France has an immense prestige. All the best singers in the country have passed through it. Its prizes are more sought after than the highest operatic positions. Its diplomas give you the entry of all musical bodies. Its president is Ambroise Thomas, composer of 'Mignon' and 'Hamlet.' Its jury comprises the names of Delibes, Massenet and Guiraud, who are all professors in the Conservatory. To have come victoriously from its tuition is almost to insure the success of your musical career."

"Is the opera bound to take a girl who wins the first prize?"

"No; but the competition at which the prize is won is public. The managers of the Grand opera are among the audience. They get an excellent chance to hear what you can do."

"And if they take you?"

"You are bound to them at a yearly salary of $1,000. This is the rate fixed by the government. It is small, but then you have had all your schooling for nothing."

"How did you win your first prize?"

"M. Bartot, my teacher, made me sing the hardest thing he could find."

"What was that?"

"Ophelia's mad scene in 'Hamlet.' He said: 'If you can sing what is difficult the jury will know what you can do with songs that are easy.' O, the bitter tears I shed over the mad scene. But I mastered it. The prize was awarded to me unanimously."

"Had it any pecuniary value?"

"No, only the diploma. But how many girls would give their eyes for that diploma? Besides, the education, which costs many American parents so much, had come to me for nothing. I had merely gone to the Conservatory, had my voice tried, sung one song, and been admitted. Two years later I won my prize."

"Would you advise other American girls to try to follow your example?"

"Why not? I am a western girl. My parents are dead. I had nobody to pay for my education. I settled down in Paris, knowing that I had to succeed; and when a western girl knows that she has to succeed she generally succeeds."

"Can anybody enter the Conservatory?"

"Any girl gifted with a good voice. It is a wonderful institution which opens its doors, not to its own people only, but to all the world. I, an American girl, owe everything to its fostering care. How can I feel otherwise than grateful?"

At the Wrong Door.

In Paris, several families often live under one roof, and each occupies its own "flat" or apartments. The duke and the laborer, saint and vagabond, the good and the bad may live in the same house, and yet neither of them know his neighbor. The author of "Parisian Lights" says that two friends lived a year in the same house without being aware of the fact, until they accidentally met in the street, and inquired each other's address. This author also relates the story of an amusing mistake:

A gentleman called upon a lady with whom he was well acquainted. On reaching the house, he ascended the stairs, but, not having counted the flights, entered the apartment in the story above that of the lady.

He found the table set for a lunch, showing that company was expected. With a liberty which his relations with the family warranted, he helped himself to bonbons and fruit. Hearing a lady's voice calling from her chamber, and apologizing for not coming out immediately, he replied, "Do not disturb yourself, madam: I will wait."

The lady at once entered the room, and the gentleman found himself in the presence of a stranger, who seemed as amazed as he was.

"Madame," said he, "is not this the apartment of M. ——?"

"No; that is on the floor below."

"Then, madame, I have to throw myself at your feet for this intrusion. Thinking myself in the apartment of Mme. ——, I have been eating freely of your refreshments, and can now only offer the humblest of apologies. I am M. de ——."

His name was well known in Parisian society, but the lady was but half convinced, and as she followed him to the door, kept one eye on her plate, and the other on him. He afterward met her in the apartment below, and they had a hearty laugh over their mutual surprise.—Youth's Companion.

Far Above Beauty.

In my life I have known many women well. Among them is a fair majority of what the truly appreciative would call happy, for which fact I thank God, as it has helped me to take, on the whole, a hopeful view of life as well as of human nature. Now, are these women, blessed as many of them are with devoted husbands, cheerful homes, cultivated society, and leisure for the exercise of any special talent they may possess, beautiful women? With one or two exceptions, no. Indeed, more than a few of them are positively plain, if feature only is considered, while from the rest I can single out but two or three whose faces and figures conform to any of the recognized standards of physical perfection. But they are loved, they are honored, they are deferred to. While not eliciting the admiration of every passer by, they have acquired through the force, sweetness or originality of their character the appreciation of those whose appreciation confers honor and happiness, and, consequently, their days pass in an atmosphere of peace and good will which is as far above the delirious admiration accorded to the simply beautiful as the placid shining of the sun on it is to the phenomenal blaze of an evanescent flame.—Anna Katharine Green in Philadelphia Times.

A Model Verdict.

An Alabama man charged with stealing a calf made the following statement: "I was always teached to be honest an' most always have been, but when I seed that calf I cerved. I never wanted a calf so bad in all my life, an' you all know that when a man wants a calf he wants him."

The jury returned the following verdict: "We, this jury, air satisfied that Steve stold the calf, but as the feller that owned the animal is considerable of a slouch, we agree to clear Steve an' make the slouch pay the costs."—Atlanta Constitution.

THE YEAR DANCED OUT

UNDER A BLAZE OF LIGHT AND FEAST OF MUSIC.

The New Year Dancing Party Seemingly a Great Success, and Very Largely Attended.

The old year was danced out and the new year welcomed in at the Hotel Conrad, last night, by a party of one hundred and seventeen, to whom the music was inspiration and the place opportunity. The assembly room was thronged with such a brilliant party as it never contained before, nor did it seem to diminish until the town clock chimed 3. There was orange ice in the hall during the evening, and a regular supper was served in the dining room at 11 o'clock. The management of the hotel certainly could not have done more to make the event complete. Richeimer's orchestra furnished excellent music for the dancers, and descended to the dining room when supper was announced, there winning many compliments. Henry Freeman, a clever master of the guitar, played between the orchestral selections, so that of the music there was no end. It was quite a dressy affair, to which additional zest was given by the presence of over thirty guests from out of town. All present seemed to realize that the social season had been just the least bit tame, and did their very best to atone for it.

Those present from out of town were: Messrs. Ihrig and Nimmins, Miss Ihrig and Mrs. Charles McDonald, of Wooster; Miss Patton, Miss Huntington, Miss Allen, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Sollman, Messrs. Harry Frease, Harry Raynolds, Will Kuhns, Rob Fast and Harry Ball, of Canton; Miss Camp and Miss Bayliss, of Cleveland; Miss Powers, of Maysville, Ky.; Miss McCallam, Miss Nellie McCallam, Miss Magee, Miss Wilt, Mrs. Howard J. Watkins, Messrs. Matchett and Judson Brooks, of Pittsburg; Mrs. George C. Sterling, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Miss Black, of Mansfield; Miss Shauf and Miss Hern, of Cadiz; Miss Welty and Miss Downey, of New Philadelphia; Miss Pew, Mr. Kirk Pew, of Warren; and Mr. Stephen G. King, of Ravenna.

GALLANT COMPANY A.

The inclement weather was not sufficient to keep twenty-eight couples, consisting of the remaining members of Company A, 13th O. V. V. I., their wives and friends, from meeting, as is their usual custom on the last night of the old year, at the residence of Mr. Jno. G. Wertzbaugher, about two and one half miles east of the city, to celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Stone river, or Murfreesborough.

Company A entered this sanguinary contest with sixty-four members, rank and file, and left forty-five dead and wounded on the field. Many of the citizens will remember that Company A was recruited from Massillon and vicinity, enlisting with Dwight Jarvis as captain, serving through the entire war and coming home with Mr. Jarvis the colonel of the regiment. It was on this bloody field that Col. Hawkins lost his life, Captain Murphy, Lieutenant Whittaker, and many others whose names are familiar to many of us.

After refreshments had been served Mr. R. A. Pinn made a short but eloquent address, after which, in the "wee sma' hours," the party dispersed, to meet again one year hence, at the residence of Mr. David Miller on East Oak street.

A Big Coal Company.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company has been organized with James M. Hain as president. Capital $1,000,000 in bonds and $1,000,000 in stock. The company has bought valuable coal lands along the Wheeling & Lake Erie extension and will proceed at once to open mines, so as to be ready for shipment on the completion of the extension.

Obituary.

The Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D., formerly of this city, writes the following upon the death of the late Wesley Seese of Richville, which is included in a letter to Dr. J. L. McGhie:

"Good man why should he fall so soon? God knows and that is quite enough. It must all be right, for 'He doeth all things well.' A short race was his, but in the end, thank God, is not in doubt. Pure, devoted holy, harmless, he has gone from suffering to rest, and from sorrow to endless joy among the immortally saved. Oh, how near we all are to death. Who can count on life when death stands at the door? The chief thing for us is to live well and then death cannot despoil one hope or alarm us with his terrors."

The Standard of the Cross has this information concerning Bishop Bedell's health: "We regret to learn by latest advices that the bishop's forecast of his health was too much colored by hope. Leaving Geneva on Tuesday, November 13, the bishop and Mrs. Bedell reached Nice only on Monday, the 19th—a journey which, as proposed, would have occupied only the sunny hours of three days. On arrival at Nice he was immediately placed under the care of Dr. Noakes, and has not left his room, except for a few minutes of exercise on the balcony, on the day of writing, December 1."

The McLeod Signal Works scheme in Canton has completely collapsed and creditors have attached property in the building.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

WILL IT WORK?

Protecting the American Actor—Why the New Plan is Unreasonable.

Wishing for the American actor all the success he deserves, and even more, it is still quite impossible to indorse him in such vagaries as his demand for the exclusive use of America, fenced and padlocked for his special use and behoof. If, says the Chicago *Herald*, he had only asked permission to erect a sign-board at Sandy Hook, warning all trespassers to "beware the dog," no one could have expressed any reasonable complaint. Such warnings are harmless, and sometimes necessary. They relieve the overcharged feelings and intimidate nobody. But the United States fenced in for the benefit of a special professional class is altogether another affair. It is carrying the war into Africa for the benefit of a colored person concealed in the domestic wood-pile with a vengeance, and smacks too strongly of special legislation to command either admiration or support. To the logical mind it occurs at once that if the National Legislature must enfold the actor in its paternal arms and shield him from the rude blasts of international competition, it should perform the same kindly office for the doctor, lawyer, preacher and editor.

To shield one professional class by the passage of a clearly defined "baby act" and leave all the others to the tender mercies of the ravening wolves from across the deep and dark blue ocean is unjust discrimination in the first degree. To ask or expect such discrimination is a confession of weakness highly discreditable to the appellant. The American actor has hitherto held up his head, fearless of all competition. In free and generous emulation of all the world, he has established a reputation for the American stage of which he need not be ashamed. The Booths, Forest, Charlotte Cushman, Matilda Heron, McCullough, Davenport, Mary Anderson, Jefferson, Florence, Wallack, James, Barrett, Raymond, Marie Wainwright and many others of lesser importance, but of sterling merit, were developed under the existing system of free competition. The Madison Square, Daly and Lyceum companies, together with scores of other creditable organizations, have found no menace in the visitation of foreign actors. Instead of a menace it has proved a stimulus to them, and it is a significant fact that the American stage never made greater progress than it has since Henry Irving's first visit to the United States

It was then that the so-called invasion of foreign actors commenced, and if this notable betterment is the indirect result of their coming it were folly to complain. The stimulus of competition with all the world is of infinite value. It is a spur to supreme endeavor, an incentive to exertion, an opportunity for comparison that threatens no man who can show a title clear to professional standing. If those who have no call to the stage are crowded out, so much the better. Without talent or fitness their presence is an intrusion. Their claims deserve no attention and merit no respect. To say that foreign actors should be kept out of the country in order to give this riff-raff a chance is a *reductio ad absurdum*. Brush them out of the stage door along with the other accumulations of rubbish and all the competent actors and actresses in the country would find plenty of work, in spite of any recruits from England. The folly of legislating in the name of the American actor for those who are not actors and never will be is too plain to require elucidation.

But there is another phase of the subject which is of vital importance to the public at large. If Congress, in its folly, should listen to the prayer of these theatrical petitioners Americans could no longer enjoy the visits of English, German, French and Italian operatic and dramatic companies. Henry Irving would be a small attraction without the support of his own well-drilled company. Wyndham, the Kendals, Bernhardt, Coquelin, and all the rest of the chief players and singers would possess no value when divorced from their accustomed support.

It is plain that such a prohibition would be intolerable; and, while sustaining their own actors in a liberal and even lavish manner, Americans are not ready to acquiesce in an arrangement that would cut them off from hearing and seeing all that is worthy in the entire range of art. The intimation that this source of pleasure should be cut off in order to protect either the shiftless rag-tag and bob-tail of the profession or those whose excessive valuation of their own importance keeps them out of employment most of the time is graceless impertinence. If Joe Haworth and others of his kidney who prefer idleness to reasonable pay, well and good. But they should not ask Congress to assist them in enforcing unreasonable demands against the managers by shutting off all competition. The members of all other professions suffer far more than the actors from the incoming of professional men educated abroad, but they get up and hustle to meet the competition, leaving the ignoble duty of squealing to those who seem to enjoy it. There are more foreign doctors, lawyers, ministers and editors in Chicago alone than of foreign actors in the entire country.

An American Success.

An incident in connection with the presentation of "Held by the Enemy" in London is worth recording, and may prove of interest to those who have witnessed that famous American play. William Gillette, the author, went over to personally direct the rehearsals and make all arrangements for the production. Owing to previous engagements in New York he was obliged to leave England on the opening night. He had made arrangements with the manager of the theater (the Princess) to telegraph him during the progress of the play how it was going, and that gentleman being a manager of considerable sagacity, resolved to appeal directly to the audience for their verdict, and going before the curtain after the third act, in a few well-chosen words stated the case to the audience, remarking that Mr Gillette was about embarking for the United States at Liverpool, and he would like to give him something tangible to digest on his voyage.

"What shall I telegraph him, failure or success?" The house rose en masse and shouted vociferously: "Success, success." The demonstration was so marked and spontaneous that it almost took him off his feet, and all he could articulate as he backed off the stage was: "Thank you, thank you." He immediately sent his telegram to Gillette, and one can imagine that gentleman's delight on opening it, as he was going on board the steamer, to see the magic words staring him in the face: "Success, success; an unqualified success."

And thus it proved to be one of the few genuine American successes on the other side of the water, where it played to the largest business that any American production has yet enjoyed.

Manager Hooley has succeeded in signing contracts with Mr. Miner for another season of "Paul Kauvar" at his theater next spring. The contract calls for Joseph Haworth in the title role and Edmund Collier as Guroc.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, Editor.

DECEMBER 27, 1888.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 261 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

THE STARS AND STRIPES AHEAD.

Special Cablegram.

SPENNYMOOR, Eng., Dec. 26.—Great interest is being taken in the International Checker Match between Charles F. Barker, champion of America, and James Smith, the English champion. A large crowd witnessed the opening of the contest at the Town Hall on Monday, and every move was watched with breathless interest by the spectators. Only two games were played, each resulting in a draw. On Christmas day two more games were played. The first was stubbornly contested and ended in another draw. The second was won by Barker, the victory being an easy one compared with the former struggles. Smith, of course, has the advantage of the strong sympathy of the Britons watching the contests. Still, National pride by no means deters them from expressions of admiration at Barker's style of play and gentlemanly demeanor, and the American is fast gaining friends. Even at this early stage of the contest few are found willing to risk money on their belief in the ultimate defeat of the representative of the stars and stripes.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Canada, Dec. 20, 1888.

To the Draughts Editor:

I hereby challenge William Fleming, of Markham, Ont., and checker champion of Canada, to play me a match at checkers for the championship of Canada and two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) a side, said match to consist of thirty (30) games, wins and draws to count, and to be played in Chicago, Ill., commencing any date Mr. Fleming may name between January 15 and February 1, 1889. Each man to pay his own expenses, fair field and no favors, as an earnestness of good faith. I forward a forfeit of fifty dollars ($50) to Richard Dissette, 338 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont., whom I am willing shall act as stakeholder. As Mr. Fleming has defied me, as well as all other checker players in Canada, to play him a match for the title, I hope he will accept this challenge, which I leave open for his acceptance till January 15, if not accepted by then I will consider that he has forfeited the championship to me.

EDWARD KELLY,
413 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

When this issue reaches most of our readers, the year 1888 will have taken its place among the ranks of the retired veterans of Time's army, its mission will have ended, and the youthful soldier, 1889 will have taken up the march at the point where the valiant warrior halted. With the retirement of the one and the advent of the other we extend to all a "Happy New Year." The Old has favored "Our Checker Column." It has enabled us to assist in an humble way in adding to the interest taken throughout the land in the game of draughts, and this has been the means of increasing our already large list of subscribers, while we have received from all quarters of the globe many letters of commendation and God-speed. The press has also our thanks for the praise it has so liberally bestowed upon our venture. The New gives promise of continued prosperity, and we shall use every effort to make "Our Column" even more interesting and entertaining than in the past.

For the coming year there will be presented to the lovers of the game who have come to look upon "Our Column" as an important feature and a place in which may always be found valuable instruction put before them in a clear and simple manner, a magnificent array of excellent games and positions, (which are now on file) from such well-known checkerists as W. C. Belden, J. T. Hennigan, L. M. Stearns, T. Pancoast, D. L. Gorton, James Lambdie, Percy Bradt, L. P. Ketchum, J. P. Reed, Harry Stevens, Zach Brogan, Andy Shoeau, D. C. Calvert, T. W. Kimley, Prof. Fitzpatrick, I. J. Brown, O'Melay, William Keller, J. W. Haskins and others, whose reputation is a guarantee of excellence. While thanking our readers, and especially our contributors, for the many kindnesses they have extended to us, we will use every effort to make our department worthy of their kind contributions.

GAME NO. 96.—"LAIRD AND LADY."

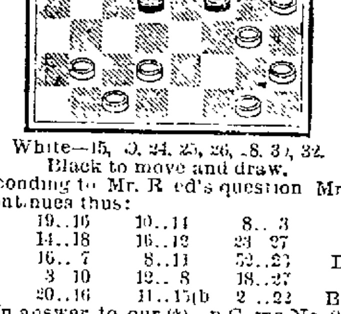
BY ZACH BROGAN.

In response to Mr. J. P. Reed's 27-24 move and Denvir's (†) in game No. 86, in the disputed "Laird and Lady," Mr. Brogan comes forward with play (which we append) for the examination of our many critics and request criticisms.

11..15	10..17	15..18	12..16	2..9
23..19	21..14	29..25	24..20	22..15
8..11	6..10	1..6	16..19	9..18
22..17	25..21	19..15	31..26	a)27..24
9..13	10..17	4..8	6..10	
17..14	21..14	26..22	15..6	

And we have Mr. Reed's complicated position on our neat diagram:

Black—3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 18, 19.



White—15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32.

Black to move and draw.

Responding to Mr. Reed's question Mr. Brogan continues thus:

19..23	19..16	10..14	8..3	14..18
26..19	14..18	16..12	23..27	24..19
18..23	16..7	8..11	32..23	Drawn
15..10	3..10	12..8	18..27	Zach
7..14	20..16	11..15(b	2..22	Brogan

(a) In answer to our (†) in Game No. 86. Mr. Brogan furnishes the following:

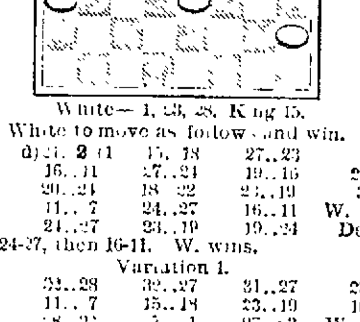
26..22	25..21	6..2	19..15	10..7
19..23	18..25	8..11	24..27	23..27
28..24	27..9	20..16(†	15..10	32..23
5..9	11..18	11..20	27..31	13..17
24..19	9..6	2..11	11..15	Drawn
9..14	18..23	20..24	3..8	Brogan

(b) One of our valued critics also sent us play on this game, which is as follows:

23..27	31..27	5..9	16..20	13..17
32..23	3..8	30..26	23..18	23..26
18..27	27..23	16..20	14..23	20..16
24..19	8..15	26..23	19..26	28..24
27..31	23..16	20..16	9..14	16..20
8..3	25..21	15..19(c	26..23	Drawn

(c) While preparing copy for "OUR CHECKER COLUMN" we discovered the following neat position.—[EDITOR.]

Black—8, 13, 14. King 16.



White—1, 23, 28. King 15.

White to move as follows and win.

28..24	d)21..2 (1	15..18	27..23	7..3
16..20	16..11	27..24	19..16	21..19
21..19	20..24	18..22	23..19	3..7
20..24	11..7	24..27	16..11	W. wins
19..16	24..27	23..19	19..24	Denvir

(d) 24-27, then 16-11. W. wins.

Variation 1.

21..28	32..28	32..27	31..27	23..19
15..19	11..7	15..18	23..19	16..11
28..32	28..32	27..31	27..23	W. wins
16..11	19..15	18..22	19..16	Denvir

(†) Mr. Hodgson, of Leeds *Express*, claims a win by 20-16, and also calls it a new move, overlooking the fact that it was suggested by Denvir in column of November 17 1888. However, Editor Hodgson will, I think, be obliged to find some other *new move* in order to make good his *white win*.

ZACH BROGAN.

SOLUTION TO NO. 89.—BY MR. W. KELLER.

Black—4, 8, 22, 25. Kings, 5, 32. | White, to move and win
White—1, 10, 14, 16, 18, 31.

16..11	32..23	7..3	4..8	21..19
8..15	14..9	14..7	28..24	25..30
31..27	5..14	3..21	8..11	W. wins.

SOLUTION TO NO. 90.—BY J. R. YOEMANS.

Black—3, 12. King, 30. | Black to move and draw.
White—10, 16, 21, 22.

CONTRIBUTED WITH NOTE a BY J. T. HENNIGAN.

30..25	16..11	18..23(a	7..2	15..8
22..18	18..14	7..2	23..18	1..6
25..22	11..7	23..18	10..6	8..11
18..15	14..18	2..7	18..15	6..10
22..18	15..11	18..23	6..1	Drawn.

(a) In solution of Problem No. 51 of *International Draughts Magazine* by Editor Kear, Black plays 18-15 and 18-14, permitting White to win. The foregoing subtle draw by 18-23 was published in the Newcastle *Leader* upwards of two years ago by J. R. Yoemans.

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Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
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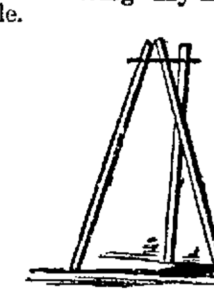
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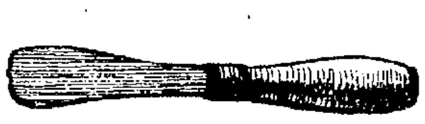
FARM AND GARDEN.

SEASONABLE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED AND HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS MADE.

Butchering Devices Described That Have Proven Very Convenient to Farmers During the Disagreeable Operations of Slaughtering and Dressing Swine.

Farmers who raise the best of hogs too often have few conveniences for butchering, and those hurriedly and awkwardly made, generally by the hired men while the water is heating in the morning. A small expenditure of labor and money would secure such facilities as would render butchering day much less disagreeable.

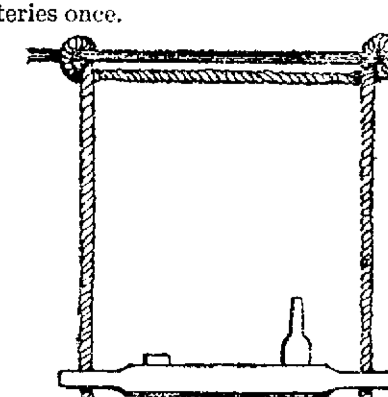




DEVICE FOR HANGING A HOG—BUTCHER KNIFE.

The barrel or cask so often employed is, for many reasons, a poor affair in which to scald a hog, and every one who annually butchers swine ought to be provided with something less circumscribed and inconvenient. An excellent scalding vessel, one which has been approved by many who have tested it, is a heavy box, 6 or 7 feet long, 30 inches wide at the bottom, and 20 to 24 inches deep, with sides somewhat flaring. When this has a sheetiron bottom, it may be set over a stone or brick foundation, in which there is a chamber for making a fire, so that the water can be kept thoroughly hot for any length of time.

In the first cut here given are shown a butcher knife especially designed for sticking hogs, together with a device for hanging the carcasses, recently described by Ohio Farmer. The knife may be made from an old file by any blacksmith. The idea is to have the blade broad and blunt at the point, so that it will sever both veins at once without cutting from side to side, or turning the knife around as some do. The blade of this knife should be six inches in length, and one and a half inches broad at the point, with a small keen point, as shown in the diagram. In the hands of an expert it is only necessary to put the knife in and out as quickly as possible. It is of sufficient width to cut both arteries once.



DEVICE FOR HANGING A BEEF.

The device for hanging hogs shown in the same cut consists of three stout poles about ten feet long, flattened at one end, with a stout bolt passed through all three. Place a hook on each outside pole, about the right height for the length of a hog. These hooks take the place of the old gambrel stick. After the hog is attached to the hooks it is elevated by means of the middle pole or lever, and the hog can be spread out as desired by moving the two outside poles.

To Ohio Farmer we are also indebted for the sketch of the device for hanging beef shown in the second cut. By this device you need only one joist or tie.

The device can be moved from place to place with little trouble, and it takes little work to make it. Take a piece of scantling 3 by 3 inches, good hard wood, 6 feet long; round it 18 inches on each end; leave the remainder square. Make two holes 1 by 3 inches, and make two levers to fit the holes. Put the rope over any joist or tie that is strong enough to sustain a beef, forming a loop over the tie so the rope will not slip. Slip the ends of the rope through holes near the end; start level, and wind up to where you want. By leaving the lever in it rests against the beef and holds it every time. No ratchet or spreading stick is wanted.

How Southerners Pickle Beef.

Southern Cultivator is responsible for the following: Cut the beef in convenient pieces and salt down as usual, adding a "pinch" of saltpeter to each piece. Let it remain in salt three days; then drain off the bloody brine formed by the salt, wipe each piece with a clean cloth and repack in the tub or other vessel used; a syrup or molasses cask will answer, but not a whisky barrel. For the brine, take as much water as will cover the beef; add salt until no more will dissolve; a tea cup of ground saltpeter and a quart of molasses, or its equivalent of brown sugar. Boil and skim well. When the brine thus prepared is entirely cold pour it over the beef and keep the latter well pressed under the brine. These proportions are for 200 pounds of beef. If the brine should mold in warm weather reboil and skim it, adding half pound of cooking soda, and when cold return to the beef.

Live Stock at the Chicago Show.

At the recent live stock show the number of cattle on exhibition was less than usual, making in all 164 head. The horse show was a very excellent one, including the various classes of heavy horses, French coachers and American trotters: in all 330 animals. Percherons, Clydes and Shires were out in greatest numbers. The cattle exhibit included 45 shorthorns, 28 Herefords, 13 Devons, 6 Aberdeen-Angus, 4 Sussex, 1 Holstein and 67 grade and cross bred animals. The grand sweepstake prize for the best bullock in the show was won by a pure Aberdeen-Angus steer. This steer, Dot, was 863 days old at the opening of the show and weighed 1,515 pounds. Sheep and swine were present in less numbers than last year, there being 90 head of the former and 70 of the latter. The poultry exhibit occupied 350 coops and numbered about 775 birds.

The amount of tobacco grown of late years in Germany has been sufficient to have some effect on the American trade.

SAVING TREES FROM MICE.

Some of the Safeguards Against These Pests Described.

As many farmers know, mice are often destructive pests in orchards, and especially do young apple orchards suffer from their depredations. In countries where snow abounds, orchardists, as a rule, depend upon tramping down the snow around the trees for protection, and when this is done directly after each storm, there will be but little danger. But in many sections other precautions must of necessity be resorted to.

One of the surest safeguards against mice in young orchards, says The American Cultivator, are strips of tin or sheet iron rolled in the form of tubes, having them a little larger in diameter than the trees. Old tin cans used for packing vegetables, oysters and meats can be utilized for this purpose to good advantage. These should first be placed in a fire until the solder which holds the heads and fastens the sides is melted. Two cans riveted together with malleable tacks will make a tube of sufficient length to protect a tree. They can be kept in the form of a tube by means of a small wire passed around them and the ends twisted together.

Some orchardists depend upon poison placed in convenient receptacles in different parts of the orchard, where the mice will be sure to find them. One method sometimes practiced is to take straight grained 4 by 4 spruce joist or scantling, and with an inch and a half augur bore a hole about four or five inches in one end, then saw the piece off an inch or two above the point reached by the augur. Place a quantity of corn meal in which arsenic has been mixed in the open end, then tack a strip of shingle wide enough to cover about one-half the orifice across the open end to prevent the contents from running out. Prepare a sufficient number of these to protect the orchard, and place them among the trees, elevating the solid end a little, so that the water from melting snow will not be retained in the blocks. These blocks should be gathered in the spring as soon as the snow is gone, and their contents burned. The blocks can then be packed away for another season's use. They can be prepared under cover during rainy weather. Where mulch of straw or meadow hay has been applied to the young trees during the summer, it should be removed before winter sets in, as it affords excellent shelter for the little pests.

The Farmer's Yule Tide Proverbs.

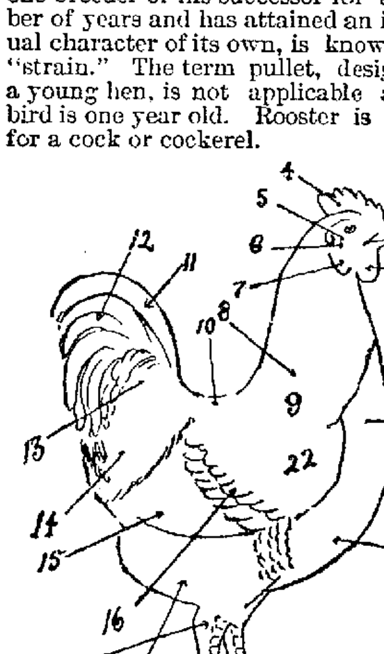
A light Christmas, a heavy sheaf.
A warm Christmas, a cold Easter.
A green Christmas, a white Easter.
A wind on Christmas day, trees will bring much fruit.

The shepherd would rather see his wife enter the stable on Christmas day than the sun.

If the sun shines through the apple tree on Christmas day, there will be an abundant crop the following year.

The Poultryman's Vocabulary.

Many of the technical terms used by growers of poultry are misapplied because not fully understood. The terms cock and cockerel, for instance, are often confounded. The former is properly applied only to a male fowl over one year old, while cockerel is a name not applicable if a bird is a year old. Chick is literally a newly hatched fowl, while chicken applies indefinitely to any age under one year old. The term clutch is properly applied, both to the batch of eggs sat upon by a fowl and to the brood of chickens hatched therefrom. The word breed is used to designate any variety of fowl presenting distinctive characteristics. Brood means the family of chicks belonging to a single mother. Broody is a term applied to a fowl that desires to sit or incubate. A race of fowls that have been carefully bred by one breeder or his successor for a number of years and has attained an individual character of its own, is known as a "strain." The term pullet, designating a young hen, is not applicable after a bird is one year old. Rooster is a term for a cock or cockerel.



THE PARTS THAT MAKE UP A FOWL.

Considerable ignorance also prevails regarding the parts that make up a fowl. For the benefit of novices is here reproduced an illustration from Southern Fancier, which gives a good idea and may prove useful to many readers. The cut will be readily understood with the aid of the annexed key:

1 Crop.	13 Tail coverts.
2 Wattle.	14 Saddle.
3 Beak.	15 Secondaries.
4 Comb.	16 Wingcoverts.
5 Face.	17 Fluff.
6 Deaf ear.	18 Hock.
7 Earlobe.	19 Shank or leg.
8 Hackle.	20 Spur.
10 Back.	21 Keel or breast bone.
11 Sickle.	1 to 21 Breast or body.
12 Tail	22 Wing bow or shoulder.

Here and There.

Beans are being sent from California in large quantities to supply the deficiency in the eastern states.

The orange crop of Florida, according to The Florida Dispatch, is estimated at 3,000,000 boxes this year.

The California Fruit Grower places the total yield of wine for the season of 1888 in the state of California at 17,000,000 gallons.

At the Danville Tobacco exposition 1,800 samples of all grades of tobacco, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, were displayed.

The new bureau of correspondence with agricultural stations, authorized to be established at the last session of congress, has begun work at Washington. Professor W. C. Atwater is director.

Professor W. H. Welch, Dr. E. O. Shakespeare and Professor T. J. Burrill constitute the commission appointed by the commissioner of agriculture to investigate the subject of swine diseases in the United States and methods of their treatment and prevention.

SOME OPINIONS

Respecting English Emigration to the United States,

EXPRESSED BY AMERICAN MINISTERS ABROAD.

The Threat to Close Castle Garden Has Greatly Stimulated the Exodus From the Old World—Efforts Made By Our Representatives to Discourage It—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Congressman Ford, chairman of the immigration committee, has received a number of interesting reports from the American ministers abroad describing the efforts made by foreign countries to restrict and discountenance emigration to the United States. These reports also supplement the matter recently received from our consuls abroad.

Secretary of Legation James R. Roosevelt, at Vienna, who is acting minister in the absence of Judge Lawton, says: "Within the last six months the government of Austro-Hungary has been especially active in following up and arresting various agents who have been endeavoring to stimulate the emigration of the poorer clases of Galicia and Hungary by illegal means and inciting to leave. In Galicia a confederacy was recently discovered which had ramifications throughout the entire province, the members receiving a bonus from headquarters for every person persuaded by their representations to emigrate. Not only were these poor people in many cases deluded into leaving their native land by utterly false statements, but they were also robbed in scores of ways before their departure. Thirty of these so-called agents have been arrested in Cracow alone and over one hundred thousand florins found in their possession.

Minister McLane writes as follows from Paris: "Although the French government does not forbid emigration it discourages it and allows no foreign agent of emigration to induce Frenchmen to leave France. There are, however, very few of such agents here. The French people have no inclination to emigrate, and they never do so without a fixed purpose of returning to their homes."

Minister to Italy J. B. Stallo says: "The idea of the Italian government has been generally directed to discouraging emigration. It has forbidden all maritime transportation agencies to procure embarkations of emigrants, kept under surveillance the commissaries of foreign emigration agencies, given the greatest publicity to news of the unfortunate fate of emigrants, and had recourse to other methods which directly or indirectly might be of value to arrest the current of emigration. The government having been informed that there existed an agreement between Italian bankers of New York and Naples to promote emigration to the United States endeavoring also to break this agreement by prohibiting the acceptance of tickets of embarkation sent from New York when offered as certificates of an assured passage for the purpose of obtaining a passport. The laws of Italy endeavor to restrict as far as possible emigration of every character."

Minister Andrews makes a particularly interesting report from Copenhagen, Denmark. He says: "I venture the opinion that emigration from all European countries has been greatly stimulated by the discussion of the subject of emigration in the American press, in congress and elsewhere. Reports of this discussion have been published in the newspapers on this side of the ocean. The opinion has gone abroad that the Castle Garden gates may, in a near future, be closed against emigrants, and so a great many have thought it best to make haste and go to the United States while these gates still remain open. Thus, unless congress takes some action to check emigration, the mere discussion of the subject has a tendency to stimulate rather than to decrease emigration."

Action on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Representative Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, says that the opinion expressed in some quarters that the house committee on ways and means, of which he is a member, will hold back the tariff bill when it reaches the house from the senate, is an entire misconception of the purposes of his associates. "We will act upon the bill," said he, "when it reaches us, as promptly as possible, and will give the house an opportunity to discuss it, and if it reaches us in season the people will have an opportunity to understand fully the difference between the two houses on that subject."

"We are of the opinion," said Mr. McMillin, "that the Democratic party is in better heart and better condition than it has ever been after suffering a defeat. Wherever the tariff question was thoroughly discussed there we made gains, even in the supposed strongholds of protection. Had as much attention been given to the tariff question in the rural districts as was the case in the cities the result might have been different. It will be the issue from this day on until it wins, and then its opponents will have to give up the fight, as they did from 1852 to 1860, only to renew it again in a new guise."

Secretly Searching for Thieves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Since the treasury authorities learned that notes sent in for redemption and cancelled had been stolen and again circulated the secret service detectives have been making every possible effort to discover the thieves. Yesterday they arrested three messengers (one white and two colored) employed in the department, two of them in the redemption division. They were locked up in separate cells. Last night they were questioned. This exmination resulted in the liberation of the white man and one of the negroes, and the third was taken back and locked into his cell again. The authorities say that they have not yet completed their investigation, and they intimate that there will be some more arrests. The arrests were made with a great deal of secrecy, the names of the prisoners not being entered on the record. The man who was jailed last night is still under arrest. The department officials refuse to say anything, and the man's name is still kept secret.

Suicided in a State House.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 1.—Capt. A. E. Bauer, who was educated as an officer in the German army, but who for ten years past had been engaged in the capital here drafting maps, met Governor Rusk in the corridor of the state house this morning, gave him a most profound military salute, and then went to the workshop, in the basement of the building, and shot himself dead. Capt. Bauer accompanied the English troops in the Crimea, India and Africa, and was a member of Gen. Waters' staff in the Union army, during the late rebellion. He was sixty years old, and leaves three children.

Tramps Suspicioned of Murder.

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Jan. 1.—The body of John Turner, a brakeman, was found in the canal to-day. Three tramps have been arrested on suspicion of having thrown Turner from a train. He was missed by the conductor during a trip yesterday.

This is the Boot for ME!



DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

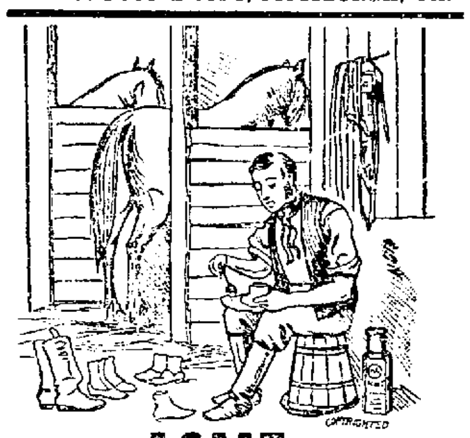
DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of All others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

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BEATS the World. It is the Best HARNESS DRESSING

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ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

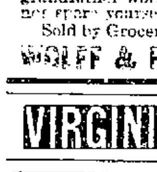
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Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

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MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

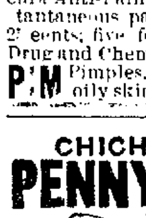


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PIMPLES Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

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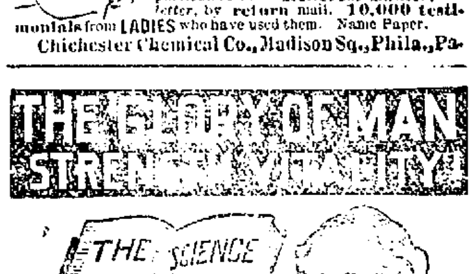
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Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood,

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

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The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

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DR. A. E. ELLIOT.

Wishes to announce to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that he will be at the

Hotel Conrad From 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. the Second Thursday of Each Month

For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates. Consultation Free.

To whom it may Concern—Dr. A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful FISSURE with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder me from work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering with such trouble.
AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.

To Whom it may Concern—Dr. Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.
MASSILLON, O., Oct. 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.

——Write for illustrated circular to——

Lodi, O. A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



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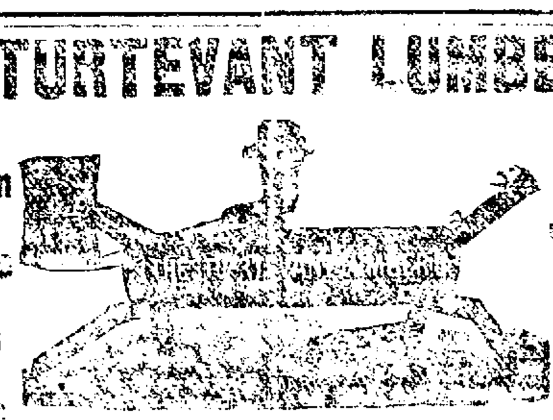
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COUNTY SEAT.

An Operatic Rumpus—News Notes.

CANTON, Dec. 31.—For the past week the Deshon Opera Company has held the boards at the opera house, and it has been well received. On Thursday evening Tom Ricketts and others of the troupe were banquetted at the Hurford by the Canton Church Choir Company. Later in the week Fra Diavolo was produced to a crowded house, but it is now learned that the most interesting part of the opera took place behind the scenes, and was nothing less than a fight between Ricketts, the leading male singer, and Tom Dagrell, the musical director. The result is that Dagnell has resigned. It is given on good authority that Dagnell is engaged to Lillie Travers, whose name is still used by company, but who left it some weeks ago, and that the resignation was due to some unwelcome attentions from Ricketts. The outbreak was the result of the bad feeling existing between Dagnell and Ricketts and grew directly out of Rickets tuning the piano to his voice and throwing it out of tune with the orchestra. Some interesting details in the case are expected.

George McLaughlin, a jeweler, has commenced suit in court against the city of Canton for $15,000 damages. The plaintiff charges that about one year ago he fell upon a defective icy sidewalk and was so seriously injured that he has been unable to attend to a lucrative business which he followed previously to the fall.

The regular weekly meeting of the Canton Lyceum was held as usual in the assembly room of the city hall and was fairly attended. The subject for discussion was woman suffrage, and it was participated in by a large number of those present.

The Entre Nous Club held a pleasant dance at the armory Friday evening. It was a decidedly swell affair and an orchestra of ten pieces furnished the music.

DALTON.

Samuel Gochanecau is suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy.

White Caps have made their presence known here by several of our citizens receiving notices to refrain.

Miss Clara Schultz, who has been in Cleveland the past four months, returned home on Christmas eve.

Council has passed a resolution to meet on the second Friday night of each month instead of the first as heretofore.

Miss Smith of Latrobe, Pa., is visiting her cousin, J. M. Fiscus, and family for the past week. She will remain in this locality two months.

Harry Homan, night operator at the W & L. E. station, spent the holidays visiting friends at Mineral Point. In his absence Mr. Culp, of Burton City, has charge of the office.

Mrs. Frank Gochaneau, of Seville, was interred in the Dalton cemetery last Sunday. The funeral took place from the M. E. Church at 10 a. m.

ELTON.

Evan Owens came home to enjoy Christmas.

Miss Mary Kouth spent the holidays at Canton.

Mr. Sam Warwick spent Christmas with Orrville friends.

The mumps are causing considerable trouble among the young.

Mrs. William Penman, a former resident, was in the village Sunday.

Miss Ruth Galehouse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman.

Mrs. R. W. Klingel and her son, Egbert, spent New Year's at Mr. John Hasler's.

Mr. Edward Beck, who now registers at Greenville, spent the Sabbath with his parents.

The non-appearance of Rev. Gay was accounted for by a funeral at one of the other charges.

There was a shooting match in Elton New Year's, Obidiah Morgan being the originator of it.

Scott Galehouse, of Doylestown, came down on New Year's to accompany his cousin Ruth home.

Prof. Tielkas, of the Wadsworth Normal school, is spending his vacation with his Elton friends.

Mr. Harry Wirtz and family came over from Orrville to spend Sunday with his father-in-law, Mr. Wesley Harrold.

Little Jennie Durban, who has lived with William Hustens' for the past year, has gone to Dennison to live with her parents.

Messrs. John Boughman and Frank McFarren have gone to Indiana for a ten days' trip. The latter may go on to Chicago.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. A catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common-sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this peculiar medicine does cure catarrh is shown by the many testimonials from people who have foune relief upon using it when all others had failed. A book containing statements of cures sent on receint of two-cent stamp, by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

To get rid of that "too much turkey" take one of Rinehart's Pills; 1 a dose.

A YEAR'S RECORD.

A Few Statistics Concerning the Year Just Ended.

LOSSES BY FIRE, DISASTERS, SUICIDES AND HANGINGS.

The Fire Loss Considerably Below the Past Two Years—Nearly Seventy-Five Thousand Lives Have Been Lost By Battle, Pestilence and Disasters—The South Leads in Lynchings.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—During the year just closed the entire fire losses in the United States, adding those under $100,000 in each case, will reach less than $100,000,000, compared with about $130,000,000 in 1887 and $115,000,000 in 1886. The losses are summarized by months; as January $7,310,000; February, $4,490,000; March, $3,706,000; April, $4,360,000; May, $3,130,000; June, $3,025,000; July, $3,965,000; August, $3,675,000; September, $5,387,000; October, $1,330,000; November, $5,810,000; December, $3,301,000, making a total of $47,479,000, as compared with a total of $65,158,000 in 1887, $40,024,000 in 1886 and $32,466,500 in 1885.

There have been 4,015 lives lost upon ocean the and 80 upon the lakes and rivers, making a total of 4,095, as compared with a total of 6,792 in 1887, 2,749 in 1886, and 2,307 in 1885. Fifteen hundred and fifty-four lives have been lost by railroad, 2,861 by disasters in the new world, 49,300 in the old world, and 16,807 by battle and pestilence, making in all 74,697, as compared with 190,104 in 1887, 121,791 in 1886 and 387,463 in 1885.

During the past year 1,487 persons committed suicide. Of this number 1,145 were males and 342 females. As compared with previously years in 1887, 1,387 suicided; in 1886, 914 and in 1885, 978. The cause which led the greatest number to take their lives was despondency, and there were 433 of these; 384 suicided from unknown causes, 198 were insane, 112 had domestic troubles, 103 indulged in liquor to excess and 150 were disappointed in love, 81 suffered from ill health, which was the cause assigned, and 16 took their lives because they had met with pecuniary losses and been unsuccessful in business. The favorite method of suiciding in 1888 was by shooting—578, or more than a third, shot themselves; 349, or more than a quarter, took poison; 228, or more than a fifth hanged themselves; 131 drowned themselves; 111 cut their throats, 37 threw themselves in front of locomotives, 25 jumped from windows or housetops, 15 stabbed themselves, 2 blew themselves up with powder, 1 only suicided by strangling, and 1 only by scalding.

There were more legal executions last year than the year before. There were 87, as compared with 79 in 1887; 83 in 1886, and 108 in 1885. New York leads all the states in this regard. There were 9 executions in the Empire state. Five each in Alabama, Arkansas, California and South Carolina. Mississippi, Missouri and New Jersey had 4 each; Texas, 6; Georgia, Louisiana and Ohio 3 each, and Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Idaho, Montana and Indian territory, 2 each; Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, Arizona, Washington and Wyoming, only 1 each, and Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Florida, none.

Of the entire number all were males but 1, 57 were whites, 39 negroes and 1 a Chinaman.

Judge Lynch has executed more than Jack Keech, and the increase was a decided one over last year. There were 144 persons lynched, and of these 101 were in the south, 67 were whites, 74 colored, 3 Indians and 1 woman. Compared with preceding years, in 1887 there were 123 lynchings; in 1886, 133; in 1885, 181. In the various states they were as follows: Alabama, 11; Arkansaw, 2; California, 2; Colorado, 5; Florida, 2; Georgia, 13; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 8; Michigan, 1; Mississippi, 11; Missouri, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 3; North Carolina, 10; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 15; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Arizona, 6; Dakota, 4; Idaho, 5; Montana, 5; Wyoming, 2; Indian Territory, 6.

BLOODTHIRSTY AVENGERS.

Four Negroes Implicated in the Wahalak "Massacre" Slain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A special to the News from Shuqualak, Miss., says: Three bands of five men each, headed by William Hare, one of the men slightly wounded in the attempt to kill the negro Maury, Tom McClure and Frank, have never given up the hunt among the mountains for the fugitive negroes concerned in the Wahalak "massacre." They have made their rendezvous at a place called the White House. Last Sunday the vigilants sent in to Shuqualak for supplies, and it was learned that the man hunters have murdered four negroes—Wide Cheatham, Anthony Wilder, Zack Maury and Stiles Stennis.

Zack Maury was shot while the white men were talking to him at his cotton gin and while he was protesting that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of his brother George.

Cheatham was shot in the back yard of his house after he had got down on his knees to the white men and begged for his life.

Anthony Wilder, a Union solder who was with Grant at Vicksburg, was met by the desperadoes in the road as he was going with a load of cotton seed to Wahalak. The white men shot him and buried his body, as they had the two others, by digging shallow holes and rolling stones upon the dirt after the corpse was covered.

Saturday they caugh Stiles Dennis, who had been hiding in an abandoned gin house for nearly two weeks. Stennis tried to defend himself with an ax, and was shot three times before he fell. His daughter, in terror, told the hunters that George Maury had escaped from the country, but that Walter Crook, the other leader of the negroes, had been hid with her father three days before and had left to go to a negro in the country, whose name she did not know, and borrow enough money to take him north.

The merchants of the county have begun to write letters to Sheriff J. R. Key, at DeKalb, intimating that it is time for him to stop the bloody work. All the negroes killed owned little farms worth from $500 to $1,800. All of these farms have been re-located at DeKalb by white men. This circumstance has aroused indignation among conservative members.

M. Rosenbaum, a merchant of DeKalb, who passed through Shuqualak Tuesday on his way to St. Louis, said: "We can see now what all this fuss was about. It was simply a neighborhood row. They wanted these negroes' lands, and they've got it."

Anthracite Coal in Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., Jan. 3.—Anthracite coal has been discovered on the Crow Creek reservation, three miles north of here. A small quantity was found near the surface. It is of excellent quality and very hard. A shaft is to be sunk at once.

Interesting News Concerning Railways.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE C., W. & B.

It is Over Two Million Dollars in Debt, and No Possible Way Out of Its Difficulties—The Railway Indebtedness of the United States—Other Items.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—A railroad sensation was developed in the superior court Monday morning by quiet proceedings before Judge Peck in which application was made for the appointment of receivers for the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad company. Judge Peck heard the matter and appointed Orland Smith, who was formerly vice president of the road, and Henry C. Yergason, vice president of the Merchants' National bank, receivers as prayed for.

Each receiver gave bond in the sum of $100,000. Mr. Smith's sureties are M. E. Ingalls and Amor Smith. Mr. Yergason's sureties are M. E. Ingalls and Lowe Emerson.

The petition for the receivers was filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, of New York, which is trustee for the mortgage creditors of the C., W. & B. company. The general ground of complaint was that the road is insolvent. That it has no means of extricating itself from the financial difficulties in which it is involved. That it has defaulted payment of its coupons and the only means by which equitable relief can be obtained is by the process asked for

The mortgage indebtedness upon which this action was based is the first issuance of bonds, to the amount of $7,500,000. Of this amount $1,200,000 are six per cents, the balance four per cents. Added to this is an accrued interest given in round numbers at $330,000. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company was represented in this action and acquiesced in the proceedings.

Its claim is on the advancement to the C., W. & B. Railroad company of $330,000 for the lifting of coupons of the first 4 per cents. This action, while a surprise to the public, has been anticipated in railroad circles for some time. A few months ago a confessed judgment was entered on the quiet on the record of the superior court reaching about $1,5000,000 in favor of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad company, for supplies and current expenses.

This action follows naturally in the footsteps of the confession.

Increasing Speed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—An application for a patent has been filed by a New York civil engineer for a new locomotive and tender designed for making the fastest time which has ever been made in this or any other country. The boiler is rectangular in shape, having a large and permanent area of evaporating surface, the pressure to be carried being 210 pounds per inch, which is but one-third of the bursting pressure at its weakest point. The cylinders are in the rear of instead of between the truck wheels, and the fire-box is supported between the center of gravity of the driving wheels.

All the combinations of parts are in exact harmony, and it is intended to easily make the time of sixty miles an hour with ten coaches, and can, it is claimed, without violent strain, be brought to eighty-five miles per hour with the same load. This gain in performance over the present machine is obtained by a mathematical construction with reference to the distance between rail centers upon which it is supported, and is the first application made which has embraced and specified every portion of a locomotive and tender constructed mathematically with reference to the limits within which they must be confined and supported. As a result of exact proportion, with reference to such base, the cost of maintenance will be greatly below the general average of present construction.

A Big Railroad Debt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The railroad indebtedness of the United States at the end of the present year is a subject of deep interest to the general public. By carefully collected statistics it is ascertained that since 1876 over four hundred American railway companies, operating more than thirty-five thousand miles of road, have become insolvent, and over $2,000,000,000 of capital stock and indebtedness have been readjusted by foreclosure. Of 237 representative railroad stocks 164 are below par, 97 are below 50, and some are as low as 1 or 2 per cent. of their nominal value.

The aggregate indebtedness of our railroads rivals in magnitude the National debt of Great Britain. At the close of 1886 it amounted to $4,337,000,000, and the annual interest charges to $187,000,000. The rates of interest average over 6 per cent., and in some cases are as high as 9 and 10 per cent., while the bonds, in many instances, have been sold much below par, some as low as 50 per cent. This debt is growing as new roads are built. It will mature at different periods, part of it in each year, for a century or more. The largest sum that becomes due in any one year matures in 1921, and will amount to $210,000,000.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Valuable Treatise on Medicine.

The edition for 1889 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and can be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

COLORED CATHOLICS.

Cardinal Gibbons Delivers the Sermon at Their First Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A National convention of colored Catholics, composed of delegates from nearly all of the colored Catholic churches and societies throughout the country, began its sessions Tuesday morning in the St. Augustine (colored) Catholic church in this city. Every seat in the church was occupied, when, at 10:30 o'clock, Father Talton, of Quincy, Ill., the only colored Catholic priest in the United States, began the celebration of solemn high mass. Immediately in front, and beneath the pulpit, sat his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who delivered the sermon. He was clad in the scarlet robe of his office. At the conclusion of the sermon the cardinal welcomed the delegates.

This gathering, he said, will mark an era in the history of the colored people of the United States, for never before had colored Catholics met in convention. He trusted that the deliberations of the convention would be marked by modification and descretion. The actions of the convention would be watched by the country, not with the kindly eyes of friendship but with the sharp ones of criticism. He suggested that the convention discuss the religious education necessary to the life of the republic.

Temporary organization was effected by choosing as president William H. Smith. The president's greeting was responded to, among others, by Messrs. S. F. Handy, of Minnesota; A. F. Robinson, of Georgia; Joseph Wilkinson, of Missouri, and Nicholas Gaillard, of Minnesota.

A committee on permanent organization was also appointed. At this moment Cardinal Gibbons entered the convention hall, and in response to a greeting counseled moderation and harmony in the proceedings of the convention.

"In essential things, unity," said the cardinal; "in non-essential things, liberty; in all things, charity."

Every one then had an opportunity to kiss the cardinal's ring.

The convention then adjourned for the day.

Murderously Assaulted His Son.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Isaac Overend, a hatter of Orange, N. J., is under arrest there for a murderous assault upon his son Isaac, aged twenty-one, Tuesday morning. The young man was found in the hallway of the house in which he and his father lived, in an unconscious condition, his head and face covered with cuts and bruises. His father was found asleep in bed with blood upon his person and clothing. He is believed to be suffering from religious insanity, and supposed that it was necessary to kill his son. There had been no family quarrels. Isaac is in a critical condition and may not recover.

Arm Chopped Off Inch by Inch.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 3.—One of the most horrible accidents ever recorded occurred three miles in the country Monday night. Ely Buckley, farmer, was operating a feed cutting machine. While putting in corn stalks his mitten was caught in the cogs and his arm drawn into the knives, which were set to cut every inch. The machine was operated by steam, and inch by inch the man's hand and arm to the elbow were chopped off before the machine could be stopped. He is in a critical condition.

Smallpox Raging.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—Smallpox is on the increase in New Washington, Crawford county, four persons being down in on family. The secretary of the state board of health sent a couple of nurses to the place to-day.

New Years at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Jan. 3.—New Year's Day has been celebrated by picnics in the parks, outside sports, etc. The temperature was 65 in the shade. The day was bright and cloudless.

Base Ball.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 3.—In the base ball game Tuesday the Chicagos beat the All-American team by a score of 9 to 8.

A Vein of Pure Lead.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 3.—A vein of pure lead ore was discovered on the Kirschman range, near here, Tuesday.

Colonel Dent Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Col. John C. Dent, brother of Mrs. Gen. Grant, died here Tuesday morning.

The Weather.

Indications—Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

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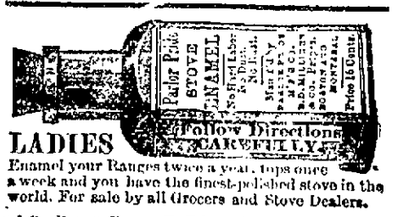
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